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9th Mar.	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10512	...	...
13th "	CHINA	7912	...	...
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
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ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
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†	—Methley Hall	3,491	" 22	Mar. 8	" 20	" 30
‡*	—City of London	9,000	" 21	" 4	" 15	Apl. 16
•	City of Karachi	5,547	Mar. 1	" 13	" 24	Mar. 31
†	City of Carthage	5,524	" 11	" 23	Apl. 4	Apl. 11
†	Sutton Hall	4,400	" 19	Apl. 8	" 14	" 21
†	Wistow Hall	3,314	" 11	Mar. 25	" 6	" 13
†	City of Agra	4,808	Apl. 19	Apl. 29	May 11	May 18
*	City of Glasgow	6,457	" 29	May 10	" 21	" 28
•	Trafford Hall	5,321	May 25	June 8	June 19	June 26

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Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... " 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND .... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ...... " 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tiehling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman, (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up.......... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.......... Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
48/48 Church Gate Street

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW WALERS.

MR. J. L. TULLOCH'S New consignment of HORSES will ARRIVE about 5th Instant and comprise Pairs Teams and Harness, sorts of all classes, including a number of Black Pairs, also Polo Ponies and a number of Thoroughbreds.

The famous Pentagon brand is amongst this consignment, so do not miss this opportunity of securing some fine steppers.

All communications to be addressed to—

J. L. TULLOCH,
GILDER STREET STABLES,
BYCULLA.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRIH JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ECONOMY IN CABLING.

THE MAXIMUM LIMIT CARD or a MILLION MILLIONS CYPHER WORDS. The only Complete 12 Figure Code in Existence, Figures Ranging from 0 to 9. Simple as ABC. Price £6-5 for two copies, subsequent copies £1-1 each.

TYBO.—The only Code that can express any Phrase in the English Language. Price £10-10 per Copy.

THE PANTELEGRAPHY PUBLISHING CO., LD., LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS: L. B. COATES & Co., 103 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1907.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICES AND MOTOR SERVICES BY ROAD.

DOWN MAIL TRAIN.—First and Second class Passengers travelling from Poona to Wathar, during the Mahableshwar Season, will be conveyed in extra carriages by the Mail train leaving Poona at 19 hours 35 minutes, and arriving Wathar at 23 hours 50 minutes, where the Carriages are detached and the occupants can remain in them until the next morning if they wish to do so. This Train runs in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Mail Train, leaving Bombay at 15 hours daily. A Dining Carriage is attached to the Mail Train from Poona daily.

2. DOWN PASSENGER TRAINS.—Carriages for First and Second Class Passengers will also be attached when required to the Down Passenger Trains leaving Poona for Whathar, to the timings shown below:—

Poona, dep. 7 hrs. 35 mts. Whathar, arr. 12 hrs. 15 mts.
" " 14 " 15 " " " 20 " 30 "
" " 22 " 30 " " " 6 " 4 "

3. UP PASSENGER TRAINS.—EXTRA First and Second class carriages will be attached daily to the train leaving Wathar at 10 hours 28 minutes and arriving Poona at 16 hours 40 minutes. First and Second class Passengers can also be booked by the Passenger Trains timed to leave Wathar at 1 hour 40 minutes and 17 hours 5 minutes daily and arriving at Poona at 10 hours and 21 hours 30 minutes respectively, or by the Mail Train leaving Wathar at 2 hours 32 minutes and arriving at Poona at 6 hours 15 minutes, but reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed for passengers joining the Mail train at Wathar for Poona nor can extra carriages be attached at Wathar when that train is running with its full complement of through vehicles between Bangalore and Poona.

4. ADDITIONAL POONA-WATHAR SPECIALS.—Under arrangement with the Post Master General, Bombay, a Light Special Postal Express, having limited Passenger accommodation will be run daily between the 16th March and 15th June 1907. This Train will run in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Madras Mail leaving Bombay at 21 hours 30 minutes daily. It will leave Poona at 2 hours 40 minutes, and arrive Wathar at 6 hours 45 minutes.

From Wathar the Train will start at 18 hours 40 minutes daily and arrive at Poona at 22 hours 55 minutes, connecting with the G. I. P. Railway Poona-Bombay Sleeping Car Train leaving Poona at 23 hours 30 minutes.

Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers will be reserved by the Trains between Poona and Wathar in the order registered, for the number of berths available, on application to the Station Master, Poona or Wathar, as the case may be.

5. MOTOR SERVICES BY ROAD BETWEEN WATHAR AND MAHABLESHWAR.—The Cars of the Mahableshwar Motor Service Company will be timed to leave Wathar daily at 7 hours 15 minutes after the arrival of the Postal Express from Poona, and are timed to arrive at Mahableshwar at about 10 hours.

From Mahableshwar the Cars will be timed to start at 15 hours 45 minutes and arrive at Wathar at about 18 hours 15 minutes connecting with the 18 hours 40 minutes Special Passenger Train to Poona.

6. FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail or Passenger Trains from Poona are requested to secure accommodation by booking their berths before-hand which can be done, when available, if the Station Master at Poona is advised of the class and number of berths required and the names of intending occupants.

7. Passengers before leaving Mahableshwar are requested to give the Station Master, Wathar, at least 24 hours' notice of the Train by which they propose travelling on their Return Journey.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

DHARWAR, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, on Wednesday the 13th March, 1907, at 10-0 A.M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1906.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Mr. H.C. Wright, Hon. Mr. H. E. Procter and Mr. R. N. Wadia as additional Directors.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from Office, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the directors.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA AND SONS,
Agents,
THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Book of the Company, will be closed from 4th March, 1907 to 13th March, 1907, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SLEEPERS as under for the use of the Eastern Bengal State Railway:

Ordinary	No.
Broad Gauge Sleepers (10' × 10" × 5") ...	1,50,000
Metre Gauge (6' × 8" × 4½") ...	1,50,000
Special sizes (given in specifications)... ...	8,000

Delivery of Sleepers must commence in December, 1907, or earlier and must be completed by 15th February, 1908. At least 40 per cent. of the total quantity must be delivered before the end of December 1907, and 40 per cent. more before the end of January 1908.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:

Indian: Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia: Hill-grown Jarrah.
New South Wales: Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland: do.
Tasmanian: do.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantities required. Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber, and when more than one class is offered to quote the rate for each class as well as the average rate.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the supplier, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and deodar will be inspected and passed at any Railway station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at station after having been passed by an officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Tenders should be returned enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Simla, by 12 noon on MONDAY, May 13th, 1907 and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for 1907-1908."

Forms of tender and specifications must be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms and specifications, which will be refunded on order of the Railway Board provided a *Bona Fide* tender is submitted.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, 27th FEBRUARY, 1907.

DANCING THOROUGHLY TAUGHT.

MISS F. SHORT'S Private Select Adult Classes, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 P.M., all new and fashionable DANCES TAUGHT; private Lessons by appointment; Children's class on THURSDAYS, 5 P.M. Classes now forming.

Terms on application "BOWEN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Ld., will be held at the Office of the Bank, Oriental Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, March 6th, at 3 P.M., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the audited Accounts of the Bank for the period ending 31st December, 1906.
2. To elect Directors.
Under the Articles of Association of the Bank at the First General Meeting of the Shareholders, all the Directors retire from office, they are all eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be CLOSED, from March 4th to March 20th, both days inclusive.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

5th March 1907.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS, (CITY AND HALL LINES,)

HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY OF LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, at 6-30 p. m.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

WARNING.

NOTICE is hereby given that legal proceedings will be forthwith instituted by our client Mr. CARL JOST, Engineer, Sirdars-palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, against anyone who MANUFACTURES, IMPORTS, SELLS or DEALS in counterfeits or deceptive imitations of

"JOST'S PATENT RADIO FAN"

or who unauthorisedly imports, makes, sells or uses any of the inventions the exclusive property of Mr. Carl Jost, which form part of or are utilized in the said RADIO FAN or who otherwise infringes the exclusive privilege which has been granted to Mr. Carl Jost with regard to the same under the Inventions and Disigns Act, 1888.

LITTLE AND Co.,
Solicitors, Bombay

OLD SECRETARIAT, APOLLO STREET, 16TH MAY, 1905

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of HAJI MIRZA MAHOMED ISMAIL, late of Hyderabad (Deccan), a Tehsildar (*i. e.* Collector) in the Nizam's Service, Mogul Mahomedan, a Bachelor, deceased.

MIRZA SADIK BIN MIRZA BAKAR YAZDI, of Hyderabad (Deccan), Merchant, Mogul Mahomedan, now temporarily residing at Bellasis Road without the Fort of Bombay, the sole Executor named in the said Will.. .. .. Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Lawrence H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, This Twenty-third day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine-hundred and Seven, and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE, *Registrar.*

A. M. KAJIJI.

The 23rd day of February, 1907.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co., *Petitioner's Attorneys.*

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL-JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 269 of 1905.

RUNCHORDAS TRIBHOWANDAS MODY............Plaintiff.

vs.

NANCHAND LAKHMICHAND and others .... Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 3rd day of July, 1906, the following moveable property will be SOLD in 15 lots (containing 29 pieces) by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, under the orders and directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at their Rooms, at Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1907, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1—One Damni (head ornament), one in number, set with Precious Stones.
2. One (Ornament for head called) Fulla of Dutch Diamonds, one in number
3. One Pearl Sutlada (Necklace), one in number, of five strings.
4. One Pearl Mala (Necklace), one in number, of two strings
5. Two Bangles, two in number, of Purab Diamonds.
6. Two Bangles, two in number, of turquoise and Purab Diamonds.
7. Four Bangles, four in number, (each) having two rows of Pearls.
8. Four Bangles, four in number, (each) having one row of Pearls.
9. Two Ruby Bangles, two in number.
10. Four Diamond and Ruby Bangles, four in number.
11. Two Pearl (wristlets called) Ravifuls, one pair, with three rows (*i.e.*), two in number without chaps (pins).
12. Two Pearl (wristlets called) Ravifuls, one pair, with three rows (*i.e.*) two in number with chaps (Pins).
13. One Ruby Finger Ring, one in number.
14. One Diamond Finger Ring, one in number, (large).
15. One Diamond Finger Ring, one in number, (small).

In all, the ornaments are twenty-nine, namely (29) in number.

The property will be open for inspection (of approved persons) at the said Auctioneer's Rooms, eight days before the day of sale from 11-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KHUNDERAO, LAUD & MEHTA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above named at No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Rooms of Messrs. Bennett & Co. Auctioneers at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of February, 1907.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

MR. JULIUS GOVE

Has on hand at present a Newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, HACKS, RACE HORSES, etc. and Native Cavalry Remounts.

JULIUS GOVE,

R. SCOTT & CO.'S STABLES,

GILDER ST., NEAR BYCULLA CLUB,

and at

CALCUTTA AND MELBOURNE, *(Australia.)*

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Batha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full length) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

Head Office, Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay
—Sassoon Street, Bombay.
—71-3 Canning Street, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.



SOME INTERESTING BOOKS.

FOURTH EDITION.

FROM MIDSHIPMAN TO FIELD-MARSHAL. By Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., G. C. B. With Three Portraits, Seven Illustrations, and Thirteen Maps. Two vols. .... Rs. a. 12 0

"The whole book deserves to be read and studied by civilians as well as soldiers."—"Daily Mail."

"A richly stored autobiography."—"Daily Chronicle."

"It grips and retains our respectful-sympathy."—"Daily News."

"It would be difficult to imagine a more interesting and varied biography."—"West-minster Gazette."

THE COMPLETE CRICKETER. By Albert E. Knight, Illustrated.

CHARLES DICKENS. By G. K. Chesterton. With Two Portraits. 8

"Mr. Chesterton undoubtedly has something very like genius, and some of his flashes of intuition in this book are wonderful."—"Spectator."

GARRICK AND HIS CIRCLE. By Mrs. Clement Parsons, With 36 Portaits and Illustrations.............................. 5 0

"Charming, chatty, and full of information."—"Vanity Fair."

"Out of the common run; learned, sane, acute, and lively."—"Times."

MEMOIRS OF PRINCE HOHENLOHE. Authorised by Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe Schillingfurst and Edited by Friedrich Curtius. Two volumes. With Five Portraits and a Facsimile Letter 21 0

"Hohenlohe's public career covered upwards of half a century, and naturally brought him into contact with an enormous number of prominent personages, royal, political, literary and others, so that his diaries and letters abound in most piquant allusions to men and matters. He appears to have had a singular gift of penetration, and an equal facility in touching off his subject in a few graphic words. These epoch-making volumes will, doubtless, be widely read in their English form."—"Daily Telegraph."

THE CRACKLING OF THE THORNS. By Dam Dum, Author of "In the Hills," etc. ... 3 1

The work of "Dam Dum" is well-known, and we need say no more here than that "The Crackling of Thorns "contains all the neat wit, the unobtrusive scholarship, the geniality and the charm of the best of Mr. Kendall's work. No anthology of humorous verse will be complete in future without" Love's Colours."—"Academy."

THE BOYHOOD AND YOUTH OF NAPOLEON. Some Chapters on the Life of Bonaparte, 1769—1793. By Oscar Browning, M.A. 4 6

DACCA: THE ROMANCE OF AN EASTERN CAPITAL. By F. B. Bradley-Birt, B.A., Oxon, F.R.G.S., I.C.S., Author of "Chota Nagpore, A little-known Province of the Empire." "The Story of an Indian Upland," etc. With 24 Full-Page Illustrations 10 15

FIVE ITALIAN SHRINES. With an Essay on Early Tuscan Sculptors. S. Augustino at Pavia—S. Domenic at Bologna—S. Peter Martyr at Milan—the Tabernacolo at Florence—S. Donato at Arezzo. By W. G. WATERS, Translator and Editor of Montaigne's "Travels in Italy," etc. With numerous Illustrations. 10 8

COLONIZATION AND EMPIRE. By F. A. Kirkpatrick, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, University Extension Lecturer 1 14

This is a series of Lectures, suitable for delivery with lantern slides, published for the League of the Empire. They describe the growth, from the earliest times, of our Colonial Dominions.

EMPIRE BUILDERS. By the Rev. W. K. Stride, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford; Chancellor's Essayist, etc. 1 14

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 23 Marine Lines, opposite the Military Engineer's Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished teak wood and black-wood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiter drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, marble top tables and teapoys cabinets, iron bedsteads, single and double mirrored almiras, clothes press, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables sweet-toned walnut-wood cottage piano by Rose and Co., rich-glassware and crockeryware, best platedware, wind-proof lamps rich table ornaments, pictures, baba tricyle, etc. The property of A. L. WRIGHT, Esq.

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AUCTION SALE of Gold and Silver Ornaments and Safe.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 561 of 1900.

CHINA JEWRAJ .... Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

RAMJI MOTI and another .... Defendants.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Receiver, appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 P.M., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following gold and silver ornaments, viz:

Gold Ornaments—bangles, wristlets, tuli, neck-ornaments, mandalia, fullwali mangotas, goojree, rings, buttons mohanmalla, sankla, pootlihar, ramnami, armlet, gold bar, etc.

Silver Ornaments—toda, kudda, kudla, kadli, athasia, sankla, kumbhi, lungar, hansli, kandoro, plate, iron safe, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and ornaments removed within two days.

The ornaments will be on view 2 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 6TH MARCH, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO COLLECTORS OF OLD CHINA, SALE OF OLD CHINA.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of March, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m., a collection of Old China, consisting of blue and white, blue and other coloured vases, flower holders, jars, plates, bowls, etc.

The Goods are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 6th March, 1907.

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Pursuant to the Decree made in Suit No. 269 of 1905 (Runchordas Tribhowandas Modi *vs.* Nanchand Lakhmichand and others) bearing date the 3rd of July, 1906, and under the orders and directions of the Commissioner, High Court, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, 1907, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), sell by public Auction, at their Rooms, the following jewellery:—

One necklace of large pearls of 2 strings, one necklace of large pearls of 5 strings, pearl bangles and raifuls, diamond and ruby bangles, diamond and ruby finger rings, etc., etc.

The jewellery is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, situate at Durga Street, Mahim.

Suit No. 41 of 1902.

Hyder Khan Dawood Khan

vs.

Kasi Mahomed Saleh.

Under instructions from Messrs. M. S. Captain, S. B. Nariman and Furdoonji P. Pavri, Special Commissioners appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will, on the day and hour hereinafter mentioned, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property:—

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, The 7th day of March 1907, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or chawl, situate, lying and being at Durga Street, Mahim, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 310 4-9 square yards, by the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 12, New No. 11852, Old Survey No. New Survey No. 12 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No. 33, ward No. 5293 and bounded as follows:—That is to say: On or towards the north by property of Jehangir Dubash, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the south partly by a passage and partly by property of Khandwani, and on or towards the west by property of the said Khandwani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya at their office No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 9th March, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.,

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On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 P.M., (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Robert and Dewji Canji such as large marble top side board, cabinet, Chairs, easy-chairs, chest of drawers, glass door almyrahs, dressing tables, writing tables, cheval glass book case centre pieces, hall lamp, glass and crockeryware, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. Stanley Smith.

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Under instructions Messrs. Bennett and Co., will, on Friday, the 15th Instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the "Ridge House," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by H. M. the Amir of Afganistan, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and black-wood and plain and carved F. P. household furniture, made by Roberts, Wimbridge, Devji Kanji and others, consisting of dining, drawing, office and bed-room furniture, such as large telescopic dining table, Morocco leather-lined dining room arm chairs, large elegantly made side-board and dumb-waiters, very valuable drawing-room suite, handsome large cabinets, marble top tables, large rich velvet and Brussels carpets, rich table and wall ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, a large collection of cotton mattresses, large mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown almyrahs, office and writing tables and book presses, rich crettone door curtains, new China matting of the whole bungalow, valuable garden pots and plants, a large lot of copper utensils, a large coffee boiler, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Queen's Road, opposite the Church Gate Station and next to the Connaught Home, the very valuable artistic design made to order household furniture, by Robert, Breslauer and others, such as blackwood telescopic dining table, large mirror door sideboard and dinnerwagons, arms and without arm chairs, drawing-room centre screen, chesterfield sofa, easy chairs, writing table, and fancy teapoy, marble top circular table, chiffoneers and cabinets, rich plush lined drawing room suite, mahogany book cases, fancy gauge curtains, single and double bedsteads, mirror single and double almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, cheval glass, rich glass and porcelain-ware by Treacher, best silver plated-ware by Etkington, Reed and Barton, old China flower vases and jars, Jeypore Indian art curiosities, one ebonized solid brass bound grand cottage upright pianos by Rose & Co., American Organ, English fire proof resisting safe with stand, Persian and Brussels carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc. The property of Major C. G. Oldfield, proceeding to England.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles. Shoes made on the premises of specially imported ... under the immediate supervision of a first ... ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. ...) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. ...) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. ...) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses ch... extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission ... for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including ... Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owne... Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. ... Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the ma... Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Sp... Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand ... Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at l... rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every des... tion built of the very best materials, under per... supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude ... despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only sup... Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guar... Correspondence invited.

BOOKS FOR S...

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Black Prince 3560 tons, Captain J Thomas, will sail to-day for Antwerp and Liverpool with a general cargo

THE steamer Spyros Vallianos, 2997 tons, Captain C Frangapoloo will sail to-day for Marseilles and Hamburg, with a general cargo

THE steamer Bedouin 2,242 tons Captain H Sandow will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE N Y Kaisha steamer Riojun Maru, 2,980 tons, Captain G S Laprack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, &c with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 4 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam 2041 tons Captain A Mc Lennan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1301 tons Captain J McLean arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and 7 cabin and 145 deck passengers

THE steamer Umzumbi 2,144 tons Captain H A Mitchell will sail to-day for Aberdeen and Middlesborough with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Brown, Mr Mrs Miss and Master Braidwood, Mrs E J Chambers, and 4 children, Messrs F Meyer, W Foote, E J Chambers, A and S Spincer, Mrs Spencer, Mrs Parker, 3 Masters Parker, Lt Stafford, Mrs Dwane and child, Mrs Coutts and 3 children, Miss J N Smith, Mr W and Mrs Rogers and 2 infants, Lt Watts, Maj H C Arnim, Mrs Vigne and child Mrs Boilean and child. Mrs Etheridge and child, Mrs Swathenham and child, Lieuts Milman, D'Aguilar, F Brousson, Mr C T Kreiser and Lt Col Hewett.

A Telegram from the Port Officer of Chittagong reports for that Palehes light vessel has been replaced in position.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin........Comdr Black ....R I Marine
Plassy ....Sommerers ....Transport

FOREIGN NAVY.

Javeline ....Comdr M Florius ....French Navy
Rapiere ....Lt de ... olquiray ....French Navy
Sabre ....Lt Hallier ....French Navy
Francisque............Lt Garreau ....French Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook ..Lt A E Harold..................R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone ..Lt G H Finnis ....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ....Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx........Comdr Bowman ....R Navy
H M S Lapwing ......Comdr Barker ....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Mar. 5.

Africa ....1307 McLean ....M M & Co
Akbar ....1440 Baldwin ....H C Joosub
Arcadia ....3514 Valentine....China.........P & O Co
Bedouin ....2343 Sandow ....K N & Co
Baron Cawdor ......2764 Goudey ....K N & Co
Bulimba ....1677 Bamber ......Bulimba.......M M & Co
Cowrie ....3155 Baker ....W & A Graham & Co
Dambarton..........2240 Rettie ....T M & Co
Duda ....3419 Watkey ....M M & Co
Dwarka ....759 Manley ....M M & Co
Hindustan...........2389 Haig ....P & O Co
Jumna ....2986 Gun-Cunningham ....M M & Co
Kt Templar..........4601 Billett ......China..........K N & Co
Medo ....2167 Brown ......Avonmouth......K N & Co
Mohammadi........1251 Dexter ....Bo & P S N Co
Muttra ....2935 Sullivan ....M M & Co
Nizam ....2041 McLennan ....T M & Co
Manichan ....2566 Davison ....Shah S N Co
Terrier ....1002 Nelson ....F P Campbell & Co
Tientsin ....2555 Grant.......................Shah S N Co
Taunton ....2461 Moon ....K N & Co
Zena ....429 Lloyd ....M Jewanjee

VESSELS IN DOCK—Mar. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destination Date Agents.
Riojun Maru ....2980 Laprack ....N Y Kaisha
C&R Itria ....3402 Kilpatrick ......N F....... M M & Co
D & E City of Bombay 2941 McNeil ....21 3 K Nixon & Co
F Spyros Vallianos ...2993 Gopelas ...M'lles..6-3 T Morrison & Co
G Clan Ogilvy ....1683 Jones ...L'pool..15-3 N FF Muir & Co
M Oriental ....3190 Lewellin....Aden ...9-3 P & O S N Co
N Strathmore ....2275 King ...A'mouth ..7-3 W & A G & Co
Q Froozi ....2005 Watson ...Jeddah .. 12-3 B & P S N Co

H W P D

Kaveri ....553 Mohamad ...B'nagar .. 5-3 Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Wellington ....3626 Tait....Hull........16-3 W & A G & Co
2 Britannia ....Garsick...L'pool ...w13-3 W & A G & Co
3 Black Prince .....3600 Thomas L'pool ...5-3 T Morrison & Co
5 Langdale ....2875 Gray ..Hamburg ...7-3 W & A G & Co
7 Itola ....3402 Hirst.......Calcutta ......M M & Co
8 King Arthur ......2589 James...Dunkirk ..16-3 T Morrison & Co
9 Reichinfels ....2930 Potthart ......K'chi ...7-3 Glade & Co
12 Persia ....Hangleton ...London....16-3 P & O Co
15 Shah Najaf ......2852 Eden ......Jedd .....8-3 Shah S N Co
16 Umgumbi ....2144 Mitchell ...M'Corough 6-3 R A Willis

M W DRY D

H M S Hermes........3770 Capt Nicholson..................R Navy

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Africa s	McLean	Bussorah, Feb 21
	Nizam s	McLennan	Calcutta, Feb 5
	Riojun Maru s	Laprack	Yokohama, Jan 28

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Sirsa s	Kendall	Calcutta
	Clan Farquhar s	Darley	Antwerp
	Delta s	Daniel	Shanghai, &c
	Monssori s	Gidda s	Jedah

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Bedouin, Sandow, for Rangoon.
" Umzumbi, Mitchell, for Aberdeen, &c
" Black Prince, Thomas, for Antwerp, &c
" Spyros, Vallianos, Frangapolos, for Marseilles, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Kt. Templar, for China, &c.
" Bulimba, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Nizam, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Bombay s—50 bales wool, A Chhagla and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Black Prince s—100 bales hemp, R Reeve, and Co; 715 cwt cottonseed E Oomersey.

Britannia s—32 bales wool, and 131 casks skins, Nizamoodin and Co; 120 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 17 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 1,708 cwt oil cakes The New Mofussil Co; 4,000 cwt bone meal E C Nanjee, 56 bales wool, L Hurbhum.

Clan Ogilvy s—1,500 cwt myrabollams, Wagji Becher.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—2,000 cwt bone meal, E C Nanji.

FOR BARCELONA.

Britannia s—34 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 110 bales cotton Glade and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Britannia s—26 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Bombay s—14,350 cwt bone meal, M Jamal; 500 cwt mowrasseed, Ralli Bros; 102 cwt gum, P Jethabhoy, 54 bales cotton fly W Wolf and Sons, 1,873 cwt linseed, 20,900 cwt gingellyseed L Dreyfus and Co; 1,500 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros.

Britannia s—1,000 cwt gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 836 cwt gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

King Arthur s.—203 cwt gum shifting, P. Jethabhoy, 110 bales cotton Vatchaghandy Sons; 200 cent gum, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co; 110 bales cotton N. Futchally and Co.

Wellington s—605 bales cotton the Bombay Company, 16,000 cwt linseed Vokart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Wellington s.—10,762 cwt cattonseed, A. Khimji 6,000 cwt cottonseed Wagji Bicher, 4,000 cwt cottonseed and 6,000 cwt castorseed, L. Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwt Cottonseed Volkart Bros. 4,000 cwt cottonseed G Madhawji and Co.

King Arthur s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwt cottonseed and 2,000 cwt castorseed L. Dreyfus and Co; 1,400 cwt cottonsed, K. B. Kajan; 2,000 cwt myrabollams G. Madhowji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—262 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton Glade and Co; 935 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton The Bombay Company, 14 bales wool, Musa Bros; 31 cwts Mica Cox and Co; 550 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton The M B Kaish, 2000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 892 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR AVONMOUTH.

...692 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

... bales cotton, The M B Kaisha,

FOR KOBE.

...bales cotton H N Madraswalla and ...tton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

... cotton H N Madraswalla and

...IGHT HORSE.

...N ORDERS.

...ch 6.

...he Annual Camp will ...f Thursday the 7th of ...Annual Inspection by the ...e morning of Thursday the ...

...o hold Point-to-Point Races at ...hursday, the 21st March.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
In Stock. To Order. Or Repaired.
Real Handsewn Boots, from Rs. 4-8; Shoes, Rs. 3-12
Slippers Rs. 2 4.
TRUNKS, BAGS, HARNESS
AND
MISCELLANEOUS LEATHER GOODS.
In Stock. To Order. Or Repaired.
Trunks, from Rs. 26; Gladstone Bags, Rs. 10.
Taxidermy Work of Every Description Undertaken
J. OAKES & CO.,
59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 4.] [BOMBAY, March 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols ex ...	86⅞		⅛
3 do. Rentes ...	96¼	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	102½	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	65 1/16	...	1/16
Bar Silver in London	32	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31⅞	un	chgd
Do. in New York ...	69¼	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25 23½		¼
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20 52½	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York.	4 85½	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5%	Since	17Jan
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	4⅞%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	4⅞%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5⅛%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4½o/o		⅛
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	4½o/o		⅛

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... ... ... 1s. 3 31/32d.

MAILS.—£200 000 received from Egypt Earmarked for Indian Currency Account.

COTTON.

Liverpool
Spot ... ... Steady
Futures ... ... Steady
East Indian ... ... Dull
Manchester ... ... Firm
Total Sales ... ... 12 000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export 1 000 bales
Sales of East Indians ... ... 200 bales
Imports ... ... 35,000 bales
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·17+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 11½ + 1/16

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.
5·83	5·82	5·81	5·80
+ 07	+ 07	+ 08	+ 08

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·79	5·76	5·73	5·70	5·69
+ 03	+ 03	+ 07	+ 08	+ 07

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 27,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 13,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 16 000 "
Do. to Continent ... ... 15,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·35 + 10
Futures.—Month of March, 9·79 + 18
Do. do. July, 10·03 + 19
Advanced owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering.

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—10¼ + 1/16
Futures—Month of May 10·53 + 06
Do. do. July 10·77 + 09
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—30 Old Terms Feb.-March. London sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. ... 3,650,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 48¼ April-May Dunkirk. Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 46¾ May-June Antwerp. Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore, 43 Apl.-May Dunkirk. Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.

Linseed—
Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43½ April-May. Dunkirk. Sellers.
Tone of Linseed. Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 7½ unchanged

Sugar—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 11s. 9d.
Months of Shipment—April. Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber—
Para Rubber—5s. 1½d. Value.

Metals—
Copper Braziers £121
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 9½

Tin plates—
I. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C. I. F., Bombay. } £ 0 14 0

Bar Iron—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B. Antwerp } £ 6 18 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 ⅞ F. O. B. Liverpool } £14 5 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net. } £ 7 0 0

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale opened to-day—
Goat skins offered.................. 1,051,000
Sheep " " 1,097,000
Quiet and prices easier. Goat skins 1d. lower.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
4 Boxes Rs	Rs. 16,000	Bushire	Africa	Hongkong Bank
1 Bundle Sovs. and half Sovs	12,750	Jeddah	Majidi	O. Harjee
2 Packages Gold Coins and Rs	16,321	Jeddah	Haidari	H. A. Reza
5 Boxes Sovs. half Sovs. and Rs	24,990	Aden	Persia	H. Laljee K
1 Bundle Sovs. and half Sovs.	3,900	Jeddah	Shah Ameer	S. & E. El Fazal
1 Bundle Rs	1,400	Bahrein	Bulimba	A. H. Jaffer
4 Packages Gold Coins and Rs	52,647	Jeddah	Firoozi	Sundry Natives
5 Bundles Rs ..	12,000	Muscat	Dwarka	Sundry Natives

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [5TH MARCH, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—
The Market is fairly easy. Money is offered for a month at 7 per cent.

Exchange:—
The Market opened at 1s. 4¼d. T. T. and 1s. 4 5/32d. on demand. There has been a small demand for remittance at 1s. 4 7/16d. but if the Banks worked at that rate it has been sparingly. The Credit rate is unchanged at 1s. 4 7/16d. 3 Months' Sight but bills are very scarce. It is reported that business has been done at 1s. 4 13/32d. 3 Months' Sight for the mail of 22nd inst. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote:—

T. T. on London ... ... 1s. 4 ¼d
Demand Draft ... ... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ... 1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight ... 1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs 172¼
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks. 141
Hongkong—30 days' sight ... 162
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 148¼
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 222

Government Paper:—
The Government Paper Market opened at 96 15/16 for cash and 97 1/16 for the settlement at which latter rate there were sellers. Business is unsettled, the market being governed by the latest rumour regarding the New Loan. In the morning some sales were effected at 97 1/16 for the account, but later in the day business passed at 97¼ at which there are small buyers at the close. Calcutta market is advised as 97 1/16 ready and 97⅜ for delivery in a month. We quote:—
Cash ... ... 97·1
1st Settlement ... ... 97·4

Bullion:—
The Home Bar silver quotations are unchanged at 32 for spot and 31⅞ for two months' delivery, the New York rate being unaltered at 69¼. Local rates opened at 80½ ex-duty and close at a slight advance. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar gold is steady:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	80	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	81	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
In the New York and Liverpool telegrams received this morning, a sharp rice was reported, but in New Orleans the advance was small.
The market here opened firm with prices Rs. 2. higher all round except Westerns, which advanced Rs. 3 to 4 owing to there being few sellers. In the bazaar a considerable business has been done in covering, and shippers have also shown more inclination to operate. At Colaba a fair business was reported in spot cotton, and altogether the market showed a healthier tone.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	256	March.
Good M. G. Broach...	244	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	220/21	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	210	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	202/3	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	203	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	190	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	138/9	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	182/3	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	174	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	157	"
Good Westerns	231/32	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar... ...	245/43	"

Liverpool Opener:—
Opening tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 18,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·81	5·79	5·79	5·78	5·77
— 02	— 03	— 02	— 02	

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·74	5·71	5·69	5·68
— 02		— 01	— 01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 4 0
April May ... ... " 7 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Cawnpore April May. Rs. 7 15 0
" Gujarat, do. ... " 8 2 0
Brown Kutni, Ready.
Tone—Quiet.

Gingellyseed:—
Bold White 85 per cent ... Rs. 53 0 0
" 75 do. ... " 51 8 0
" 50 do. ... " 50 0 0
Black Kutni ... " 44 0 0
Tone—Steady.

CASTORSEED:—
... " 35 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

COTTONSEED:—
... " 20 8 0 to 21
Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts:—
... " 44 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Wheat:—
White Delhi ... " 4 7 0
White Karachi ... " 4 7 0
Tone—Quiet.

Shares:—
Maneckjee Petits ... Rs. 3,390 April
Davids ... ... " 390 "
Kohinoors ... ... " 752½ "
Bank of Bombay ... " 1,372½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday.

Cotton ..	12,237	bales
Wheat ..	6,323	cwts
Linseed ..	9,319	"
Rapeseed ..	5,132	"
Gingellyseed ..	19,653	"
Poppyseed ..	21	"
Groundnuts ..	3,945	"
Castorseed ..	1,756	"
Rice.. ..	7,688	"
Myrabollams ..	7,356	"
Cottonseed ..	45,098	"
Mowraseed ..	....	
Gram ..	3,787	"
Joowar.. ..	3,421	"
Maize	17	"

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

Returns for February.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 5.

The following are the Kolar Gold Field returns for last month:—

Mysore West.—2,214 tons ore crushed yeilded 591 ozs. gold; 2,304 tons tailings cyanided 157 ozs., making a total yield of 652 ozs., compared with 645 ozs. in January, 578 ozs. in December.

Ooregum—10,068 tons ore crushed yielded 5,081 ozs. gold; 4,970 tons slimes tailings cyanided 503 ozs., making a total yield of 5,584 ozs. as compared with 5,617 ozs. in January, 3740 ozs. in December.

Nundydroog 6780 tons ore crushed yielded 5085 ozs. gold; 6750 tons tailings cyanided 751 ozs., making a total yield of 5836 ozs. compared with 6434 ozs. in January, and 6457 ozs. in December.

Mysore—14250 tons ore crushed yielded 14230 ozs. gold, 13000 tons tailings cyanided 1891 ozs., making a total yield of 16122 ozs. as compared with 17211 ozs. in January and 18764 ozs. in December.

Champion Reef—14100 tons ore crushed yielded 8120 ozs. Gold, and 18347 tons tailings, cyanided 2115 ozs. making a total yield of 10236 ozs. as compared with 11291 ozs. in January, 11372 ozs. in December.

Balaghat—4450 tons ore crushed yielded 2671 ozs Gold, and 4004 tons tailings cyanided 402 ozs. making a total yield of 3074 ozs. compared with 3123 ozs. in January and 3768 ozs. in December.

Coromandel—1538 tons ore crushed yielded 370 ozs. gold. Scrapings from plates 190 ozs. 1,680 tons tailings cyanided 157 ozs., making a total yield of 719 ozs., compared with 568 ozs. in January and 527 ozs. in December.

AN interesting figure in the household of Mr. W. J. Bryan is a young Japanese. In Japan an aspiring youth can adopt some man of eminence as his father, and immemorial custom compels the person thus honoured to take and care for the foundling, at least until he comes to the age for self-support. In 1896 the fame of the American Democratic candidate penetrated to Japan and fired the ambition of a young student. "I have chosen you to be my father," he wrote in effect to Mr. Bryan, "and will sail at once for the United States." The message aroused some natural trepidation in the household at Lincoln, *Munsey's Magazine* says, and appeals to the Collector of the port at San Francisco to avert the "yellow peril" were unavailing. So one morning Mr. Bryan, answering in person a ring at the door, was confronted by a trim Japanese boy, who remarked with simple directness:—"I have come." He was adopted, was given the same education as Mr. Bryan's children, and is now about to return to Japan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEWIS—February 25, at Agra, the wife of Gilbert Lewis, Central India Horse, of a son.

WESTON—February 18, at Delhi, the wife of W. G. Weston, Bank of Upper India, Ld., of a daughter.

"CHIRETTOVIN."
THE UNIVERSAL TONIC WINE.
A TONIC WINE containing the active principle of CHIRETTA combined in an elegant and palatable form. Indicated in all cases where a general Tonic is required. Specially suitable for Ladies and Children.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 55m.; Sun sets, 6h. 46m.; High water, 2-58m., 3-57a.; Low water, 9-5m., 9-21a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10 a.m.
Bank of India, first ordinary general meeting Oriental Buildings, 3 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half-yearly general meeting, 6.30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during February was 734, of whom 496 were males and 238 females.

POLICE NOTICE.—A piece of silk cloth, some monies, some books, one motor lamp with bracket, two silver ornaments, some currency notes, one leather purse containing cheque, &c., some fowls, a watch with chain, a leather purse containing currency notes, &c., one account book, one saree, a basin, &c., one screw driver, some match boxes and a bottle, a chain with coin, some ducks, have been taken charge of by the Police and is now lying at the Head Police Office.

DESTRUCTION OF HUTS BY FIRE.—Yesterday morning at about 11 o'clock a fire broke out in a row of huts standing on the railway line at Matunga. The huts were used by the men of the working class. The fire lasted for about half-an-hour, and consumed the huts entire. The fire brigade was soon on the spot. No lives were lost in the conflagration. Neither the cause of the fire nor the extent of the damage could be ascertained.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT PRINCESS STREET,—Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji, a well-known Bhattia merchant, gave an entertainment last evening in a shamiana at Princess street, Kalbadevi Road, in celebration of the marriage ceremony of his grand nephew Vithaldas. The shamiana was gorgeously decorated and effectively illuminated for the occasion. Mr, Vissanji is one of the most respected members of his community, and enjoys a large acquaintance among European merchants and the native community generally. Representative members of all communities attended the entertainment, which proved a successful one.

EUROPEAN TRAVELLER'S EXPERIENCE.—Mr. F. Leveson Gower, a well-known European traveller, who is now touring India, and at present has put up in the Taj Mahal Hotel, during his stay in Bombay, reported to the police that on Friday last when be arrived at Ballard Pier, he handed over his luggage to an Agent of Messrs. Cox and Company. The luggage was subsequently brought to the Hotel and placed in the room No. 505 which was occupied by him. At 7 p. m. the same day, he missed his dressing case which contained silver and ivory fittings, pearl studs, gold links and other articles of the collective value of Rs. 525. The dressing case in question was found by the police thrown in the Teli Gully in the "B" division. It was cut open at the back, but all things were secure, with the exception of a few articles of the total value of Rs. 185.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would very much like to request you to insert in your esteemed journal a short notice conveying the sense of my sincere acknowledgement of thanks to those who have been so kind enough to offer me their best wishes on my being recognised successor to the Jamnagar Gadi.

I sincerely regret my inability to answer at present personally—owing to pressure of official work—the kind letters received from numerous friends and well-wishers.

I may as well take this opportunity of thanking your paper for some kind notices in reference to myself.—I remain, &c.,

RANJITSINHJI.

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL.

IN the absence of Mr. Damodardas E. Sukhadwalla the Rev. Dhanjibhoy Naoroji presided yesterday over the annual prize-distribution of the Wilson High School, Khetwadi, Bombay, which was held in the spacious hall of the school, when there were present many distinguished European educationists. The school premises was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting. An interesting musical programme of six events—hymns, recitations and dialogues, both English and Marathi, was first gone through.

Principal J. R. Cuthbert read the annual report which showed considerable advancement in the number of boys attending the school and in the excellence of the work done. The highest number of boys on the roll since the last annual prize-giving was 459 as against 409 of the year before last. Out of the 22 boys sent up for the Matriculation examination, 19 were successful. The scripture and the drawing classes also showed a satisfactory progress. Mr. MaComish and his staff were congratulated on the general excellence of the school. Several members of the teaching staff had also successfully gone through the teachers' examinations of a higher grade.

Mrs. Laing having distributed prizes to the successful Candidates, the Chairman addressed a few words thanking the Almighty for having spared him to find himself the oldest living scholar of the institution.

The Rev. D. Mackichan in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said many congratulatory and encouraging words to the students as well as the teaching staff.

TRAMWAY POSTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The gas lamps on the Tramway Posts near Boribunder give out very dim light. There should be powerful electric arc lamps instead.—Yours, &c.,

AN OBSERVER

THE problem of "long-distance vision" has, it was stated at a lecture given in Paris by Professor Korn, been solved. The professor is the inventor of a system of telephotography, and he conducted a number of successful experiments, in which several members of the Government took part. President Fallieres's photograph was reproduced faultlessly over the telephone wire at Lyons in the space of six minutes.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar disposed of the following short causes.

MONEY DUE ON HOONDIES.

In the case of Parshotam Kanji and others vs. Ramj Kanji and others, Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidia, instructed by Messrs. Dafatari, Ferreira, and Dawan, appeared for the plaintiffs; out of about half-a-dozen defendants in the suit, the second one, Valabdas Ramji, only appeared in person. Counsel said summons had been served at Bayasra, in Kathiawar, through the Political Agent. The endorsement made by that officer was that the above summonses were served on the above defendants.

The Judge: Yes, and the upper part all blank; there were no names. (Laughter.)

Mr. Vaidia: Since then, the proper endorsements have come; I will now put them in. The suit is on three hoondies of Rs. 1,000 each.

Defendant No. 2 said, it was true he had signed the hoondies by his father's orders; but since, then, he had separated himself from the family, which was, at the time of the passing of the hoondies a joint Hindoo family. He disclaimed any liability, and was opposed to the payment of the money.

Motilal Kanji, partner in the firm of the plaintiffs, deposed to the hoondies having been received by post.

Mr. Justice Davar: Who did you pay the money to?

Witness named a Mohammadan, but his counsel said he was evidently in error about it.

Mr. Justice Davar: How can I pass a decree on such evidence, Mr. Vaidia? Witness is unable to say, even from the endorsement, the name of the person to whom, according to what you say, he had paid the money. The matter had better be adjourned for a week.

The Judge (to the 2nd defendant): Who are you? Son of the first defendant?

Second defendant: Yes, my Lord.

The Judge: What are you doing since you separated?

Second Defendant: I serve as a Metha.

The Judge: Who to? Plaintiff?

Second Defendant: To this gantleman. (Points to witness Motilal, one of the plaintiffs.)

The Judge: If you disavow the liability, are you prepared to file a written statement? I think, Mr. Vaidia, this case should go to the long-cause list; for here is a plaintiff, who wants a decree against his own servant, who denies any liability whatever.

Mr. Vaidia: Why should he not get a decree, my Lord? He is entitled to get it.

The Judge: Well, I will do it this way; I will adjourn it to a fortnight to enable the second defendant to file a written statement; if he does not do so, the case will be placed on board, and plaintiff may claim a decree against him, and against the whole lot, "ex parte."

A DECLARATORY SUIT.

In the suit of Sha Thobhan Damji, a firm against Sha Nimchand Valji, and his son Jagjiwan, Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhar, instructed by Messrs. Shamrao, Minochehr, and Hiralal, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Defendants, the father and the son, appeared in person; and admitted the claim which, was stated to be Rs. 2,340.

Counsel said the suit was a declaratory one; the amount of debt was to be declared a charge on certain fields, in Agashe, in the Bassein Taluka, in which these defendants had a share—two-thirds, according to the plaintiffs; one third according to the defendants.

Mr. Justice Davar (to the 1st defendant): Do you agree to this sum being declared a charge on the interest and title you possess in the fields?

First Defendant: Yes I agree.

The Judge put a similar question to the second defendant.

Second Defendant: My Lord, how can I; I am a minor; only 18 years old. (Laughter).

First Defendant: But there is an agreement in an eight anna stamp paper that we are to pay instalments at the rate of Rs. 200 annually, for eleven years, and thus be made with the debt of Rs. 2,200

Mr. Taleyarkhan: But here is not a question of payment; but one of declaration of a charge on the property you possess.

The Judge: Are there other mortgages on the property? For the declaration will be subject to them.

Mr. Taleyarkhan: We don't know exactly, my Lord. If there are, we must take them as we find them: that would be an additional misfortune. In the meantime, our object is to prevent the defendants from dealing in any way with the property to our prejudice.

A declaratory decree was passed by his Lordship, who made it subject to the other charges that might be in existence.

Mr. Taleyarkhan's application, that the costs incurred by the defendants in this suit should create an additional charge on the property, was acceded to by the Judge.

AN EJECTMENT ORDER.

The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Daftari, Ferreira and Dewan appeared for Sarfudin Kikabhoy and another, and applied for an ejectment order against Novrojee Hormasjee, who traded in Medows Street, under the designation of an Asiatic Agency-business. Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Mervanjee and Romer, appeared for the defendant, and stated that the suit should never have been brought to Court. Counsel went at length into the circumstances of the transaction, which he averred, was a five years' lease; it entitled the defendant to indulgence.

Mr. Setalvad denied the correctness of the statement. The defendant, he said, had indulgences enough. Since January, he had been over-staying on one pretence or another; plaintiffs were, on the other hand, threatened with suits, and damages, and what not, by one Mr. Merenas, to whom they had re-let the premises.

A discussion ensued, at the conclusion of which the Judge ordered the defendant to vacate by 14th March and to pay rent at the rate of Rs. 140 a month, being the rate agreed to by the new tenant from January last, and to pay costs of the suit.

AN AMICABLE ARRANGEMENT.

Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the plaintiff in the suit filed by Jiwandas Haridas against Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., for the recovery of 31 shares in a mill, deposited with them as security by the plaintiff, who was their muccadam.

Mr. Kirkpatrick instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for the defendants, and applied for a long postponement, pending the receipt of a reply from Mr. Leslie of the defendants' firm who had been communicated with on the subject; without that information defendants were unable to file their written statement. The suit was of the nature of a long-cause.

Mr. Justice Davar: What is the plaintiff's name, Haridas Bhanji? The name seems to be a familiar name.

Mr. Lowndes: Oh yes, there were some Sessions Court proceedings.

Mr. Justice Davar: Trial before Mr. Justice Whitworth; it was a remarkable case.

Mr. Lowndes: Very remarkable case.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said, plaintiff was charged on certain counts of fraud; the jury brought in a verdict of guilty by six to three. Mr. Justice Whitworth discharged the jury, and directed a re-trial. The special Jury, before which the case was re-tried, brought on a similar verdict, divided in the same way. The Judge did not accept it, and asked them to re-consider it; at the end of this second deliberation, the jurors came divided by five guilty, to four for not guilty. The Judge acquitted the accused but the correct order would have have been to discharge him.

Some discussion took place as to the long adjournment required by Mr. Kirkpatrick. At last, an amicable arrangement was arrived at, and time was granted to the defendants till 19th April to file their written statement in and to furnish a copy of it to the plaintiff.

TENANT CLAIMING LAND IN PERPETUITY.

Yesterday, in the Appeal Court, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard an appeal from a decree given by Mr. Justice Russell on the 18th September 1906 in the suit of Balkrishna Govind Shenday against Hirjibhoy Manekji Setna. Mr. Ghamat and Mr. Manker, instructed by Messrs Khunderao, Laud, and Mehta, appeared for Balkrishna, the defendant and appellant, and Mr. Inverarity and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs Pestonji, Rustim, and Kola, appeared for Harjibhoy, the plaintiff and respondent.

The plaintiff in the Court below prayed that the defendant may be ordered forthwith to deliver possession to him of the premises in his occupation in the Mangelwady Oart at Girgaum, and to pay to him Rs. 6, and such further sum as may be just for the wrongful withholding of the premises from him, etc. In this case, two questions were involved according to Mr. Justice Russell; first, whether the plaintiff was entitled to eject the defendant from the premises in the Mangelwadi Oart; and secondly, whether the defendant was entitled to compensation for the repairs or erections which he may have put upon the premises. The plaintiff's case was that the defendant was his monthly tenant. It appeared that in April 1900, one Bayabai woman became a monthly tenant of the premises at a rent of Rs. 6 per month, and the plaintiff recovered arrears of rent from her in the Small Causes Court. The defendant had paid off a mortgage to a Marwaree and took a mortgage from Bayabai woman for the amount he paid to the Marwaree, and other payments he made to her; and it appeared that in the year 1900, Bayabai and her husband assigned their interests in the premises to the defendant. The question had arisen whether the plaintiff was aware of that assignment. The defendant's case was that he is a permanent tenant of this land, and he counter claimed that it may be declared that he is entitled to hold the land in perpetuity subject only to the payment of a sum of Rs. 72 per annum or Rs. 6 per month to the plaintiff. The written statement made no suggestion whatever to show that, prior to the assignment to the defendant by Bayabai, the plaintiff consented to or sanctioned the Assignment in any way whatever. Upon the pleadings and upon the evidence, in Mr. Justice Russell's opinion, the case was entirely covered by the well known case of Purmanandas Jivandas and another against Ardesir Framji. The whole of the judgment of Mr. Justice Farran in that case showed that, having regard to the existence of a prior document and the subsequent transactions, the defendant was not entitled to say that he was anything but a monthly tenant. Mr. Justice Russell referred to another case reported in I. L. R., 27 Cal., 570. This was a direct authority, he said, on both the points raised in the present case. Following the opinion of Mr. Justice Farran, Mr. Justice Russell held that the plaintiff was entitled to eject the defendant from his piece of land; and that the defendants was not entitled to compensation. It could not be said that the defendant believed that he was absolutely entitled to this land. It was admitted that he never made any enquiry whatever in respect either of the plaintiff's title or of the assignors. He relied on the word "Fazandari" found in the documents, but Mr. Justice Farran's decisions showed that the word "Fazandari" has not any such effect as the defendant in this case sought to put upon it. On the general issue, Mr. Justice Russell passed a decree for the plaintiff, the defendant to pay the costs of the suit. Defendant was ordered to vacate the premises.

Before the Appeal Court, it was contended for the appellant that Mr. Justice Russell was wrong in holding that the document of 29th September 1877 was not a lease, and that it was admissible in evidence in the absence of registration, and he erred in admitting it without due proof of its exertion. He also erred in admitting in evidence other documents without due proof of their execution. He erred in admitting in evidence bases alleged to have been executed in favour of the plaintiff by some of his tenants, with whom the defendant had no concern. The Judge erred in holding that the defendant was purchased from adducing evidence to prove facts which had transpired prior to the execution of the deed of assignment dated 26th April 1901, and this shutting out material evidence for the defence. The Judge, in any event, ought to have held that the plaintiff was stopped by his conduct from ejecting the defendant from the premises. He erred in not awarding to the defendant as, and by way of compensation the value of the building on the land. In any event, he ought to have allowed the defendant to remove the building from the land.

The Appeal Court, took time to consider their decision.

THE CLOTH-MARKET CASE.

IN the Bombay High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar the suit by the Bombay Cloth Market Company, Limited, which owns the Mangaldas Market, against Jaganath Dewji, who claims a proprietory right in the temple of Hanooman, (the powerful monkey-god of the Hindoos) whose Shrine is situated in Old Hanooman Lane, contiguous to the market, was amicably settled. Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the Company; Mr. Kaikhushroo E. Ghamatt, instructed by Mirza and Mirza, appeared for the defendant. The case has been reported in these columns on the 4th inst.

On the re-assembling of the Court after the tiffin hour, the case was called on. Mr. Justice Davar, who had frequently intimated to the parties the necessity of coming to an amicable arrangement, in order to save the mounting up of the figures of costs, re-iterated his advice to the counsel. Mr. Ghamatt said an arrangement could be arrived at if the terms were offered to the defence on an equitable basis.

Mr. Binning handed over to his Lordship a draft he had prepared; and he supposed it would meet with the approval of his Lordship and of his learned friend.

The Judge perused the document, and said it appeared to him to be a fair offer; he passed it over to Mr. Ghamatt.

Mr. Ghamatt observed that the one thing his client insisted upon was, that be was not only a worshipper at the temple, but verily the owner of it. Therefore, it was best to have no finding on that disputed point.

Mr. Justice Davar: Oh, now I am not giving my finding on any of the issues at all, as the matter is going to be arranged by consent.

Mr. Ghamatt said the other point which required to be defined was, at what hours access should be had over the place in dispute. The terms were too general; access should be asked for at reasonable hours.

The Judge: Oh, Mr. Ghamatt, don't look to words only; no one will be senseless enough to ask going over the plan at midnight.

Ultimately, the decree by consent was entered-up by the Court. The main points embodied in it were: Plaintiffs were owners of the "Patla" or small-shop, which admeasured somewhat more than one-and-one-third square yards. They and their tenants to have right of way, over the "otla" or verandah, to the godown with the door. This right was restricted to, and was exercisable by Hindoos only. Decree to be without prejudice to the defendant's contention of his being the owner of the temple, and not a mere worshipper there, as alleged. Each party was to bear his own costs.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA. MARCH 5.

The weather has become slightly unsettled to the south-east of the Bay and rain has occurred in the Andamans and in the south of Burma.

The area of low pressure in the north east of India yesterday which had given rather widespread rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam has but practically disappeared and the winds have become northerly at the head of the Bay.

The depression from Persia which had given rain in Tehran is passing through Baluchistan into the north-west of India and has given thick cloud in Baluchistan and Kashmir and moderate cloud in the Frontier Province and Punjab.

In Burma, light rain has fallen in the Southern districts. Tavoy reports half an inch and Moulmein and Rangoon a quarter. The skies are lightly to heavily overcast the humidity has increased and the temperature is neally normal.

The North-east India and Orissa, rain has fallen in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the principle amounts being:—Tezpur Cherrapoonjee, Gauhati and Narayanganj half an inch and Darjeeling 1¼ inches. In Assam the skies are moderately to heavily overcast and clear or lightly clouded in the rest of the Division. The air is drier than usual in Orissa and Deltaic Bengal and damper elsewhere.

The temperature has fallen in Behar, where it is in slight defect; but elsewhere normal or in excess.

In Northwest India, cloud has appeared in Baluchistan and Rajputana and has increased in Kashmir. The skies are moderately clouded in the Frontier Province and Punjab and the air is damper than usual except in Baluchistan and in the Upper India hills. The temperature has risen in Baluchistan and Sind in large excess while in the former area it is in slight to moderate excess and in the latter and in Kashmir and the Frontier Province and West Punjab it is nearly normal, in other parts of North-west India.

In the Peninsula, the skies are clear or only lightly clouded, and in Bombay, Madras and in the Deccan humidity is lower than usual and the temperature nearly normal.

Rain is probable in parts of Burma, a few falls in Assam, and precipitation may commence in Kashmir.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, 5TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in Sind and has changed only slightly elsewhere.

Winds remain unchanged in character and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations of both maximum and minimum are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Bellary and the lowest 52° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear in all districts except in the Punjab and the Indus Valley.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine in all districts except in Sind and the Punjab where it appears to be becoming unsettled.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following note by the Chairman on the Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for 1907-1908, was issued yesterday together with the Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1907-1908:—

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1906-1907.

RECEIPTS.

The actual receipts are less than the estimate by Rs. 4,18,995, due mainly to the Municipal contribution being only Rs. 3,00,000 instead of 6,00,000 as estimated and to nothing having been received under the provisions of Section 73 of the Act. The remainder of the difference is the result of deficits and excesses, the main deficit being in the rents from acquired properties which are less than estimated by about Rs. 80,000 owing to more rapid demolition of properties in Schemes II, and III and IV. No rents also were received from Government during the year on account of the Police Accommodation Schemes. On the other hand, the interest on Cash balances was more by Rs. 60,000 than estimated. There is an increase in the receipts from Scheme I and from the Chawls.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure exceeds the Budget by only Rs. 32,416. The excess is mainly on the maintenance of acquired properties (Rs. 37,935) owing partly to the requirements of Municipal Departments and partly to more extensive repairs being found necessary. It is not possible to estimate with any accurracy what the requirements of this nature will be. The damage done to the Kennedy Sea Face Wall during the monsoon is responsible for excess on that head (Rs. 2,760), and the Colaba Reclamation with roads had to be maintained, for which there was no separate provision (Rs. 1,375). On the Agripada Chawls special repairs were done (painting) to the old Chawls, and extra white-washing, etc., as well as increased charges for establishment were necessary owing to the outbreak of plague in April and May (excess Rs. 4,287). Under "Maintenance of Streets" there is an excess of Rs. 5,520 which is due to the fact of none of our new streets having yet been taken over by the Municipality and to the consequent necessity of their being maintained in good order at our expense. The excess of Rs. 3,920 on the "Administrative Offices" is mainly due to the charges for electric current for light and fans, for which no provision was made in the Budget Estimate. Against these excesses there is a saving of Rs. 10,000 under the head "Municipal Taxes," and less interest had to be paid owing to the last Loan being 20 lakhs only instead of 30 as budgetted for.

BUDGET FOR 1907-08.

RECEIPTS.

The Municipal contribution is assumed at Rs. 6,25,000, and the receipts under Section 73 at Rs. 1,00,000 making Rs. 7,25,000 as entered.

The heading for Schedule E.—Reclamations—appears for the first time, as some rents will accrue before the close of the year from the Colaba Reclamation.

Under "Other Lands and Buildings" a considerably less sum is entered for rents from acquired properties owing to rapid progress in Schemes, II, III and IV, involving considerable demolitions and to the probability of active demolition being commenced in Scheme VIII. Some addition is, however, anticipated from properties to be acquired in connection with the Mathew Road and Nowroji Hill Schemes. The Chandanwadi and Imamwada Chawls will earn revenue during the year, and there will also be receipts from the semi-permanent huts on the Paltan Road, which are now being constructed.

Rents from Police Accommodation Schemes will accrue.

EXPENDITURE.

An increase is contemplated under the heading "Kennedy Sea Face" for the completion of the special repairs commenced this year, which are necessitated on account of the damage done during last monsoon.

Under "Other Lands and Buildings" the maintenance of acquired properties and of semi-permanent huts in provided for, and fresh entries for the maintenance of Chawls at Chandanwadi and Imamwada appear. Similarly provision is made under "Maintenance of Streets" for the roads under construction in Schemes III, IV and VII (Colaba Reclamation).

The large amount entered for maintenance of the Administrative Offices includes Rs. 10,000 for painting the interior of the building. This work has necessarily been postponed until now in order to enable the walls to become thoroughly dry.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1906-07.

The expenditure on the head "Acquisition" is disappointingly small. A large number of cases in Scheme VI and in the Mathew Road Scheme were opened towards the end of the year, but no awards have as yet been made. Acquisition in Schemes II, III, IV and VIII is nearly complete.

Under "Street Schemes" there is less expenditure owing to Schemes V and VI not being taken in hand, to less progress in Schemes II and III, and to the impossibility of completing the Hornby Road Street Scheme pending handing over of the Government Mews.

No expenditure was incurred on any improvement Schemes as first Nagpada is complete, Nowroji Hill has only just been sanctioned, and provision is only now being made for housing the people to be displaced in Scheme VIII.

The provision made for Police Accommodation Schemes has not been fully utilized owing to the Schemes for Connaught Road, Princess Street, and Scheme IV not being commenced.

BUDGET FOR 1907-08.

Provision for "Acquisition" has again been put at Rs. 40,00 000, as the cases in Schemes V and VI and the Mathew Road Scheme have been opened by the Collector, and the Nawroji Hill Scheme has been sanctioned by Government, while the Scheme for the extension of Souter Street towords Tardeo is about to go forward to Government for sanction and is likely to be commenced during the year.

Under "Chawls" provision is made for completing those now in hand and for commencing the permanent accommodation to be provided in Scheme VIII.

Similarly for Street sufficient provision has been made in consultation with the Engineer.

The Mandvi-Koliwada Improvement Scheme is likely to be actively commenced, and a slight commencement may be possible with Nowroji Hill Scheme.

Under "Police Accommodation Schemes" that for Princess Street has just been sanctioned and will be put in hand as soon as it has been formally declared. The tenders for the Connaught Road Scheme have gone to Government for orders, and it is possible that a commencement may be made with the accommodation in Scheme IV.

None of the other provisions appear to call for any particular remarks. The Budget closes with an estimated balance of Rs. 19,60,657 after providing a fresh Loan of Rs. 30 lakhs. It is not possible to say at this stage whether it will be necessary to raise the whole of this Loan.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1907-08.

ABSTRACT.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.		
Revenue	Rs. 17,84,200	
Expenditure.. ...	" 15,16,350	
Balance available to meet current capital expenditure		Rs. 2,67,850
CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		
Opening Balance ...	Rs. 47,73,656	
Receipts	" 2,00,000	
New Loan	" 30,00,000	
	Rs. 79,73,656	
Expenditure.. ...	" 62,8?,849	
		Rs. 16,92,807
Balance to be carried forward to 1908-09		Rs. 19,60,657

M. JEAN GERARDY, the celebrated 'cellist, is the hero of a pleasant romance. A few years ago, it is stated, he broke off his engagement with a lady between whom and himself there existed the greatest affection, purely because he felt it was wrong and selfish of any artist who knew that his life must be a roaming one to ask another to share it. For two years he remained firm to his purpose. The lady, however, was present in the front row at his recital in London last November, and he was so moved by seeing her once more that at the subsequent meeting they became again engaged, and are to be married in the spring.

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All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.
A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.
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Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength.
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¶ It is comfort, safety and appearance combined.

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P. MEHTA & CO.,

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WE have so many different Shapes and Shades and Makes, and so many Prices from the very lowest. And again, we can match any shade of dress material from our Stock of Straws, and there is one Shape that will first suit your face. The old days when you had to make your face suit the shape are over so far as we are concerned.

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IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held shortly the SYNDICATE will proceed to make appointments to the Examinerships at the June L. M. & S. Examination, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned not later than WEDNESDAY, the 20th March. Forms of application for, and particulars with regard to, the Examinerships may be obtained on application to the Registrar,

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FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 5th March, 1907.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 6, 1907.

REFLECTIONS ON MODERN INDIA.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR DONALD ROBERTSON, at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute in London, the other day, read a thoughtful paper entitled "Some Reflections on Modern India." Lord Ampthill presided. Sir Donald recognised that no lecturer could pretend to do more than touch lightly upon a few questions in such a vast field as that of the Indian Administration, that it would be almost as easy to lecture comprehensively upon Europe as to deal satisfactorily at one sitting with all the important problems with which we are confronted in Hindustan. "I stand before you," said he, "an ex-official of thirty-eight years' service in the Military, Civil and Political departments, a sun-dried bureaucrat, if you will, who, having nothing but pleasing reminiscences of India, not unnaturally adopts a friendly attitude towards the Government whose salt he has eaten. I make this admission at once in order that there may be no mistake as to the colours under which I sail." And with this and other appropriate preliminaries Sir Donald directed some remarks to the Congress, though he observed that it was unnecessary to invest it with any special weight or urgency. He recognised Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, as a veteran orator, who no doubt thoroughly believes in the cause he advocates. He would be very sorry to appear to question his honesty of propose, but how, with his long experience of politics, he could persuade himself that his mission and the methods employed to support it, are just and necessary it is difficult to Sir Donald to understand, and as to the self-government advocated by the Congress, Sir Donald observed that it was not necessary to have any special knowledge of Indian affairs to recognise that it can hardly be reasonable to saddle the present Administration with responsibility for the dreadful tale of mortality and suffering brought about by visitations of plague, nor did it appear to him, consistent with fair argument, even under the temptation to say what would be palatable to the audience the President of the Congress was addressing, to group in one category of evils, which the magic want of self-government would remove, such matters as general poverty under normal conditions, and famine—an indictment which, if true, would brand the Government of India as disgracefully inefficient and indeed infamous. And Sir Donald expressed himself confident that few sober politicians will be found on Mr. Dadabhai's side in estimating the glowing results he foreshadowed as likely to result from self-government in India.

Yet Sir Donald Robertson agrees that the time has arrived for careful consideration of the claims made by educated Indians, that they should receive a larger share of executive appointments. He is inclined to be more generous in this direction than most people. He specified executive appointments advisedly, because as is well known they already enjoy many of the upper and lower judicial posts. Moreover they perform with signal devotion and success most of the clerical work required by the administration. It is not however, he added, to be inferred that they do not at present hold several important executive offices; further the Civil Service is open to any Indian who passes the examination. Fully sympathising with the desire of those who have sufficient enlightenment in India to undertake some share in the administration of this country Sir Donald could not close his eyes to the necessity for Government's proceeding with the utmost caution. Government must first consider the interest of the many inarticulate millions who have never expressed any desire for, and might considerably resent a change in the direction of substituting Indian for European agency. "Experiments in the nature of leaps in the dark in an eastern country, where the people hang upon the acts of the Government are apt to prove mischievous. Moreover it is above all things essential that we should maintain the highest possible level of efficiency in the administration. There are other more important qualifications for Government officials than the mere ability to satisfy literary tests and, whatever the future may disclose and progress justify, I am merely stating what is a well known fact when I assert that up to the present time, except in a limited degree, the requisite capacity for successful administration is not conspicuous amongst those Indians whose claims are founded solely upon the possession of university distinctions. This is absolutely beyond dispute and we can quite understand the reluctance with which Sir Donald made this reservation, seeing that for years he lived on terms of the closest and most friendly with Indians and would, he assures us, be the last to deny to many of those with whom he had social and official relations the possession of various excellent qualities.

We do not think that many right-thinking people in this country will attempt to dispute the assertion that the Indians now foremost in proclaiming their fitness for high official posts, are not of the class who are likely to prove themselves masterful officials and leaders of men, regardless of the part of India in which they may be employed. We quite agree that it would be thoroughly unsafe to entrust some of them with appointments in districts when trouble may arise and the populaties are law-abiding citizens only so long as they are able to look up to and respect those in authority over them. It may be, of course, and indeed has been argued, added the lecturer, that the Indians have not as yet been given a fair chance to qualify themselves for high posts. This is not quite correct: look, for instance, at the Statutory Civil Service, composed of men recruited in India, whilst evidence is not wanting that the Government of India, who must necessarily be in the best possible position to judge when and how to move, have taken advantage of opportunities gradually to increase the number of appointments open to Indians. He believed notwithstanding the very limited success which the Statutory Civil Service secured, the best solution of the difficulty will be found in competition amongst carefully selected candidates. This will secure the elimination of those who, though able by cramming to pass almost any examination, are otherwise unfitted to assume responsible positions in the public service. Sir Donald Robertson was at great pains to correct many erroneous impressions prevailing at Home as to the manner in which our affairs in India are managed and made it quite clear that a resort to the methods of the Native States is not only undesirable from our point of view but would be vigorously opposed by such persons as are now the most unfriendly critics of British Administration. In closing his observations he acknowledged that it was sometimes said Anglo-Indians are too autocratic and unduly optimistic. "Autocracy, if it be a failing, may be regarded as one of the incidents of our position as a Government class. But it is thoroughly understood and appreciated by the natives, so long as it is exercised with consideration for them and their feelings," and we should not, he urged, maintain a commanding status, so essential to successful administration, if our authority were exercised in a doubtful or halting manner. "To optimism in the past, for the present, and the future, most of us would at once plead guilty." But he would have the inquirer come out to this great country in a frame of mind which enables him to form independent impressions of what he observes, without the preconceived idea which animates some travellers that everything has been mismanaged, and he was confident that, allowing room for differences of opinion, and admitting freely that some mistakes have been made, he would not fail to recognise what splendid work has been done by the British Government in India.

JAPANESE FOREIGN POLICY. SEVERAL speeches in the Japanese Diet show the trend of Japan's Foreign Policy and they may be well taken in conjunction with Russia's evacuation of Manchuria. Marquis Saionji, the President, remarked that it was a source of profound satisfaction that the British alliance continued to grow in strength while the relations with the Treaty Powers have been marked by increasing cordiality. Concerning Korea, he remarked that Japanese relations have been considerably strengthened and since the creation of a Residency-General the measures which Japan has taken have been attended by marked success. As regarded Manchuria, Japan, by restoring Newchwang to China, has completed the abolition of the military administration, and steps are being taken to see that China completes in time the opening of Manchurian towns in fulfilment of her conventional engagements. On the other hand the Government-General of Kuantung has been established in the leased territory and the South Manchuria Railway Company has been organised with a view to the due working and operating of the railways under the control of the Government, Tairen has been opened and the Government, it is stated, is determined to facilitate the advancement of commercial interest common to all nations in Manchuria. The plans for developing Saghalien are also reported to be making progress. Another important announcement was that made by Viscount Hayashi, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Naturally he made reference to relations with America, but in view of the negotiations which have since been carried through successfully he made but trite observations and the most important part of his speech is that dealing with Russia. He announced that only a few articles of the Commercial Treaty remained to be discussed and deprecated the clamour for haste which, in such matters, meant trouble in the future. He referred at some length to the fishery disputes and finally the Minister said:—"In reference to suspicions prevalent abroad, even in high circles, concerning the alleged military expansion and agressive policy of Japan, these are due to the astonishing ignorance of the real conditions prevailing in Japan. In the Meiji Era, Japan has thrice engaged in a foreign war, every time in order to protect her rights, and never to make aggression on other countries. In the late war Japan acquired more than she asked in the negotiations preceding the war. There is no reason why Japan should desire more and engage in another war. The military proposals now before the House embody nothing else than the reorganization and repairing of the national defences. This is what every other country is doing. Japan is not to be accused of any aggressive policy on that account. He begged leave to declare, not only on behalf of the Government, but on behalf of the whole nation, that Japan had no aggressive intentions whatever. In commerce and trade, the country was united in desiring to push its interests. To compete with other countries in peaceful pursuits was the national right of all nations. If the world called that an aggressive policy, then he would not shrink from being responsible for that policy. The entire trend of Japan's recent policy has been pacific and there is no reason to doubt it will be so in the future. She was not concerned with further aggression but with consolidation. Her attitude in the dispute with California has been most dignified and correct. In Manchuria her policy, as declared by the Foreign Minister, is to insist on everything clearly secured to it by treaty, and, where treaties are silent, to take for precedents the privileges which China tacitly allowed Russia to enjoy before the evacuation. Only in these two directions are there the smallest prospects of serious complications, and it is in line with what might be expected from her previous record that, having shown herself strong in warfare, Japan will now show herself conciliatory in diplomacy.

FORESTS IN THE C. P. THE total area of State Forests in the Central Provinces amounts to twenty-two per cent. of the total area of the Province, or 22,132 square miles after deducting 210 square miles from the total of last year, which area was disforested, chiefly in Berar, and adding 65 square miles, also is the Berar Circle, which, formerly pasture ground, is now permanently reserved for the production of timber and fuel under the direct control of the Forest Department. The Chief Commissioner has now come to the conclusion that finality on the constitution of permanent reserves has been nearly attained. That steady progress has been made in this direction is evident from the fact that, whereas in 1888 the forest area in Class A, or permanent reserves was only 3,600 square miles or 19 per cent. of the total forest area of 19,135 square miles, the position at the end of the last official year showed an area of 19,768 square miles in this class, equivalant to 89 per cent. of the total area now at the disposal of the State. What work remains in this direction is small and can be accomplished gradually, and is not likely to entail any considerable diminution of the area of permanent reserves. The revenue realised in 1905-6 amounted to nearly twenty-three lakhs, exceeding the revenue of the previous year by over a lakh and a half or about seven per cent. and the average annual revenue of the three preceding years by twelve per cent. On the other hand the expenditure for the year, nearly thirteen lakhs, was slightly less than that of the previous year, but this is accounted for by the fact that in 1904-5 considerable works were undertaken during a time of scarcity in Sauger and a further restriction of work at Balaghat has also contributed to the decrease in expenditure. Of the total expenditure the outlay on Conservancy and Works amounted to 39 per cent., and on establishments to 61 per cent. The surplus was ten lakhs or 44 per cent of the year's income, of which the Berars contributed by far the greater portion. An experiment carried out in Balaghat during the year is of interest to purchasers of timber. The idea was to find the best conditions under which to preserve wood from insect attack. Four poles of tinsa, saj and lendia were felled on the same day and 2 of each kind were barked; 3 barked poles and 3 of the unbarked poles were boiled in water for about 20 minutes in a long tin boiler, after which they were kept in the shade for observation, together with the unboiled poles. At the end of two months the poles boiled and barked were found to be unaffected, these boiled but not barked to have suffered to a small extent, while those which had not been boiled were rendered unfit for sale, by insect attacks. If purchasers could be induced to apply this treatment on a fairly large scale, says the report, it is possible that their poles would be rendered much more durable, while a considerable amount of refuse now left in the coupes would be utilized.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND ELECTIONS. IN our remarks yesterday on the observations of Mr. John Burns concerning the London County Council Elections and the connection of Government Officials with Elections we asked a question as to the Resolution to which reference has repeatedly been made since the Justices' Election controversy began. The Resolution, which was dated Bombay Castle, 16th July 1904, reads:—

The Government of India, Home Department (Public) No. 1794, dated the 12th June 1902. Forwarding the following extract paragraph 4 of letter No. 1862, dated the 9th November 1895, to the Government of Bengal, making remarks and requesting that the Government of Bombay will issue orders in a similar sense:—

"4. In view of the numerous scandals that have arisen in connection with this election the Governor-General in Council will be glad if, with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, clear and definite orders are issued directing that, in future, no officer of Government of any department or grade in the service shall interfere directly or indirectly with the free choice of candidates by elective bodies or attempt to influence or direct the action of those bodies in any way, and that no indication should be given by any official, of the manner in which he himself personally intends to vote. Any violation of these orders should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be severely dealt with.

Resolution.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that no officer of Government of any Department or grade in the service, shall interfere directly with the free choice of candidates by elective bodies or attempt to influence or direct the action of those bodies in any way, and that no indication be given by any official of the manner in which he himself personally intends to vote."

It is somewhat remarkable that no Press Communiqué has been made in explanation of this Resolution and its scope. But we are now authoritatively informed that it had reference to the elections to the Legislative Councils and was never intended to apply to Municipal contests. If an official notification to this effect had been made as soon as the Resolution was quoted in reference to the recent struggle, much misunderstanding would have been obviated.

HIS HIGHNESS the Gaekwar of Baroda has been pleased to send a donation of Rs. 4,000 to the Students Literary and Scientific Society of Bombay on the eve of the celebration of his "Silver Jubilee."

THE ballot held yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of electing two members to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, resulted in the re election of the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter (Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.), and Mr. W. C. Symes (Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.)

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co. s.s. "Nera" from Bombay arrived at Suez on Monday at 4 P. M.

MR. JUSTICE FLETCHER who has been appointed to the High Court of Calcutta in succession to Mr. Justice Bodilly took his seat on Monday.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. "R. Rubattino" which left Bombay on the 15th February arrived at Naples on the 4th Instant.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Miller arrives in Calcutta to-morrow from the Central Provinces to take his seat in the Council of the Governor-General.

TEA continues to rise. The London correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* telegraphs: "Attention is now centring in good mediums from 8d. to 10d."

A SUM of about a lakh of rupees is being spent on enlarging and improving the Barisal Jail which has had an unenviable prominence in successive official reports.

Applications for shares in Messrs. Martin and Co's latest enterprise, the National Indian Life Insurance Company, are four times in excess of the number available.

THE Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and Lady Fraser paid a visit to Jamalpur on March 1st and, after inspecting the Railway Works, opened the Hostel for Indian Christian apprentices.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th February shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 310,644 maunds and Rs. 28,207 in the earnings.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales have agreed to visit Glasgow on the 23rd April and open the addition to the University. His Royal Highness will also lay the foundation-stone of the addition to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

PREACHING at Blackpool, a Baptist minister paused and then remarked: "There will now be a short interval to allow members of the congregation to cough." The congregation took the minister at his word, and the sermon was presently resumed.

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FAMOUS SPORTSMEN.

WILLIAM CHARLES BALDWIN

BY

H. A. BRYDEN

(Author of "Kloof and Karoo," &c.).

LESS known to the general public, perhaps, than some of the other great African hunters, such, for instance, as Gordon Cumming, Baker, and Selous, William Charles Baldwin takes rank, nevertheless, as one of the keenest and most daring sportsmen that ever brought down an elephant, or tackled a lion single-handed. Going out to Natal as a young man in 1852, Baldwin saw as much and as varied sport from Zululand to the Zambesi as any Englishman has ever done. For eight or nine years the business and pleasure of his life was the hunting of great game. He enjoyed extraordinary sport and went through a multitude of adventures, and had many hair-breadth escapes. His last season was in the year 1860, when he reached the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River, being the next white man to Dr. Livingstone, who discovered them, to attain this stupendous cataract. Of all the daring and enthusiastic Englishmen who hunted big game in the good days of South Africa, when the wilderness still teemed with wild animal life, Baldwin was practically the last survivor. Selous, of course, is still in his prime, but he belongs to another generation. Mr. Baldwin's record is a splendid one, and, thanks to his lively and most modest account of his travels —"African Hunting from Natal to the Zambesi"— published by Bentley in 1863, a fairly full account of some of the most interesting of his hunting adventures is still accessible to the curious in these matters.

During the years 1853—1856 Baldwin conducted his shooting operations mainly in the Zulu and Amatonga countries, between Natal and Delagoa Bay. In those days the whole of this region swarmed with game, and magnificent sport was to be obtained. On the other hand, much of the territory shot through is excessively feverish, and Baldwin paid dearly for his pleasure with repeated attacks of malaria and dysentery. On his first trip as a young man he went into the Zulu country, with some other adventurous gamegazers, under the leadership of "Elephant White," a noted hunter and Zulu trader of those days. They shot hippos, elephants, and other game in the swampy regions of St. Lucia Bay. Four of these youngsters, Arbuthnot, Price, Monies, and McQuinn died of fever contracted on this disastrous expedition, three of White's English elephant hunters also succumbed, while Baldwin and three other friends only escaped by a miracle, though they were laid up for the better part of the next twelve months.

A DISASTROUS JOURNEY.

On this first trip, although it was made in the wettest and most unhealthy season of the Zulu summer, Baldwin had great sport with sea-cows (hippopotami), and went through many adventures. Once he and his friend Monies wounded a sea-cow calf; immediately the mother appeared, she caught the boat by the stern in her cavernous mouth and would have upset them. Happily a shot through the back and lungs drove her off and killed her. St. Lucia Bay swarmed with crocodiles as well as hippos, and a man, once in the water, would have stood a poor chance with them. Always in his wanderings Baldwin seemed to carry a charmed life, and escaped from innumerable desperate situations in the luckiest manner.

During his second expedition he and his party got into trouble with the Zulu tyrant, Panda, and, shooting in Veldt where they had not permission, were threatened with an *impi*, 5,000 strong, and instant death at the hands of these savage spearmen if they did not turn back. Upon the whole, Baldwin maintained excellent relations with the Zulus and their chief; but in the year 1856, returning through Zululand from a trip to the Amatonga country, he found himself and his men in the midst of a terrible civil war, and it was quite a question whether they would reach Natal alive.

TWO NARROW ESCAPES.

Cetywayo was at issue with a rival claimant to the heir-apparency, a great native battle had been fought, and the Tugela river was running red with blood. The scenes of slaughter were terrible; for the last part of the way, before the river was reached, "the whole air was tainted with dead bodies for twelve miles, which I walked," says Balden, "against a strong head wind. They were lying in every possible attitude along the road, men, women and children of all sizes and ages, the warriors untouched with their war-dresses on; but all in a dreadful state of decomposition . . . What with the head wind and the horrible effluvia, it was quite overpowering, and proved eventually too much for the stomachs of even my Kaffirs. I saw many instances of mothers, with babies on their backs with assegais through both, and children of all ages assegaied between the shoulder blades." Such were the horrors of Zululand in the days of its native king!

Baldwin had innumerable adventures during these years in South-East Africa. Once, after shooting a buffalo into thick bush, his rifle hang fire, but with his second barrel he hit the huge beast in front of him. Now the buffalo hunted him much as a dog does a rat. "There was but half a bush between us, and he stood not ten yards off, eyeing me furiously, the blood streaming down his face, from a bullet between his eyes, but too low to be fatal. A second tremendous charge I avoided literally by the skin of my teeth. . . A third time we stood in close proximity, nothing but the remnants of the trampled bush between us. He backed some four feet and lowered his head, and we stood for two minutes or more. . . I hardly know myself how I avoided his last charge; I threw out both arms and pushed myself from his body, and away as hard as I could, closely pursued by the bull. His hot breath was on my neck." A turn of the bush saved the hunter, or rather the hunted, and Baldwin, recovering himself, gave the buffalo his second barrel; "he threw up his tail, made a tremendous bound in the air and dashed through bush thorns so dense and close that it was perfectly wonderful how he managed it, and fell dead in about 200 yards, with the low moaning bellow so gratifying to a hunter's ears." Buffaloes were extraordinarily numerous in all this country, as well as elephants, black and white rhinoceros, lions, elands, koodoo, inyala and many other kinds of large antelope.

A BUFFALO AND SOME LIONS.

On one occasion Baldwin wounded an enormous old bull buffalo, hitting him in the centre of his big ribs. Reloading, he went back to his mare, which was standing completely loaded up with the skins, meat, and heads of three hartebeest, which with an eland cow and a bull buffalo had been shot by the hunter that day. Almost instantly the wounded buffalo emerged and charged at them. Baldwin's arm was through his bridle rein. "As I put my gun to my shoulder," he says, "the mare, alarmed, jerked back and I fired a snap shot at his (the buffalo's) breast, not turning him in the least. The mare reared perpendicularly and fell backwards; the rein being through my arm. I also fell between her legs, and the brute went over us both, knocking the skin from the mare's eye with a kick from his hind leg, and rattled along. I found him dead next morning, not 200 yards off my bullet having struck him in the centre of the chest."

In 1857, tiring of South-East Africa, and longing to try his fortunes in the far interior, Baldwin trekked over the Drakensburg, crossed the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, and hunted for the next four seasons in the Bechuana country. He visited Lake Ngami twice, reached the Zambesi, bagged hundreds of elephants, rhinoceros, lions, zebras, buffaloes, giraffe, elands, gemsbok, wildebeest, sable and roan antelope, koodoos and other splendid game and had his surfeit of pleasure, hardships, and privations. Always a fair shot, he owed much of his success with elephants not only to his coolness and courage, but to his splendid horsemanship.

THE CHASE OF THE GIRAFFE.

Having myself shot in much of the country in which Baldwin obtained the cream of his sport, I have been enabled to gain a good idea of his powers. Although I came a generation later into Khama's country and Ngamiland, I found that this great hunter and his achievements were still well remembered. And, especially, besides his courage, quickness and audacity, his magnificent horsemanship was still green in the memories of elderly people among the Bamangwato.

Like most South African mounted hunters, Baldwin was great at giraffes. Many a tall beast he brought down, and many a splendid run he enjoyed. In his very first chase of these animals he rode up to the side of a great bull giraffe, and, rashly holding his heavy rifle, pistol-wise, in one hand, fired within two yards of the tall quadruped. "The gun," he says, ruefully, "shot over my head, and nearly broke my middle finger, and down came the giraffe with a tremendous crash, with his shoulder smashed to atoms. I must have had a desperately heavy charge of powder in as I loaded at random." The giraffe bull, in this headlong chase, had led him for "nearly five miles through hack-thorns and stones of all sizes, as straight as the crow flies." He had innumerable good runs after these gigantic beasts, all of which are related with the crispness, zest, and "verve" that distinguish his book.

BOER HOSPITALITY.

In the North-West Transvaal, when trekking through this hunting ground, Baldwin found himself among the primitive frontier Boers, with whom upon the whole, he seems to have got on excellently well. "I thought to-day," he says, "I had come nearly to the end of civilization when I was offered half a farm, 3,000 acres, in exchange for a plough." Even in those days the Boers had no grudge against the individual Englishman. "We were treated most hospitably and kindly," writes Baldwin of the Marico district, "and Swart (a noted Boer hunter) kept a capital table and so almost open house, there being lots of visitors every day, and a 'nooptje,' or a glass of Cape brandy, for everyone. The flasks were never off the table, and they invariably wound up by target shooting, at which the Dutch are great adepts. A cricket ball at 100 yards, or a bottle, was frequently the mark, and sometimes the crack shots called for an de Cologne flask about, squab little things, no higher than a wineglass, and looking about mostly small at 100 yards." With some of these Boers, notably Swartz, and Frans Joubert, the latter of whom was afterwards a notable Commandant in the first Transvaal War, Baldwin occasionally trekked into the hunting veldt and saw much sport with the jolly hunters. Between them, on one occasion, Baldwin and Swartz conquered a lioness, after a stiff and exciting encounter. One day they killed between them four rhinoceros and a brace of giraffe. "I rolled over a great cow rhinoceros," he says, "going at best speed in fine style, with one shot, breaking her back—a thing one can seldom accomplish."

Some of Baldwin's finest sport with elephants was obtained in densely bushed country about the rivers Botletli and Tamalakan, near Lake Ngami. The hunting was good, but often excessively dangerous from the very density of the cover. "We found a troop of eleven or twelve bull elephants," he writes, "in a thick hack-thorn bush on the banks of the river (Botletli). As they crashed away, I rode hard in their rear, shouting lustily, and singled out the largest bull. I rode close under his stern, and he cleared a path for me. He turned to see who had the audacity to ride so near, for the horse's nose touched him, when I gave him a bullet behind the shoulder, and cleared out of his path. In reloading (what a nuisance muzzle loaders must have been) I lost him, and cantering on his spoor, he very nearly caught me, as he had stopped and turned round just where the path turned suddenly and sharply to the right, and I was almost under his very trunk ere I saw him. He was lying in wait and made a terrific charge, trumpeting furiously; the horse was round like a top, and away I went, with both rowels in his flanks, as I threw myself on his neck. It was a very near shave, his trunk was over the horse's hindquarters. I went through bush that, in good blood, I should have pronounced impenetrable, but did not come off scatheless; my poor hands were shockingly torn, and my trousers' from the knee literally in shreds, though made of goat skin. After giving the elephant two more bullets I lost him."

A CONTRAST IN BAGS.

Alington shot one dead also between the ear and eye, and they lay touching one another. Seeing spoor of a much larger elephant . . . I galloped off, heard a crack in the mopani trees, and saw two cows and a bull, and a great cow without teeth, keeping always outside, carrying her head high and as wicked and savage as she could well be. The bush was very good, a moderate breeze of wind, which I kept always behind; but I had great difficulty in getting the bull out from the company of the "kurl kop" ("naked head"—the tuskless cow). At last I went right at him shouting lustily, and he bore away by himself, and I shot him dead in two bullets, both in the right place, at very short distances. I heard Raffeta (a native) close at hand hallooing for help; he had a large cow at bay, and his bullet was fast. I disabled her the first shot, breaking her shoulder blade. Boy (another native) still kept firing and at length he made his appearance with a bull's tail in his belt. Thus we bagged eight in about half an hour." They got back to the waggons about midnight. Pretty hard as well as risky work is elephant hunting!

Few of his elephants were, however, bagged so easily. His escapes were sometimes extraordinarily close. One day on his trek towards the Zambesi he found five good bulls, singled out the biggest and gave him a couple of bullets. The great beast turned to bay at forty yards, and then came at horse and man with a terrific charge. Baldwin was riding a new horse, Kebon, which behaved badly, throwing up his head every time his rider attempted to raise his rifle. The elephant was close at hand, the hunter fired at random, and the horse, with a sudden jerk of his head, threw the near rein over on the off side, "the curb chain came undone and the bit turned round in his mouth. The huge monster was less than 20 yards off, ears erected like two enormous fans and trumpeting furiously. Having no command whatever of my horse, I dug the long rowels in most savagely, when Kebon sprang straight for the brute and I thought it was all up. I leaned over on the off side as far as possible, and his trunk was within a few feet of me as I shot close by him." Nearly unhorsed by a tree and impeded by his heavy rifle (14 lbs.), they went at a tearing rate through thick tangled bush, over which the horse jumped like a buck. "He was very nearly on his head two or three times. . . . The monster was all this time close in my wake." At length the hunter got clear, righted his bridle and went after the elephant full tilt. "After giving him ten shots and sustaining three more savage charges—far from pleasant, as my horse could only manage to keep his own—a my great satisfaction he fell to rise no more. I had long been exhausted and could not even put a cap on the nipple." As Baldwin says: "Elephant hunting is the very hardest life a man can chalk out for himself."

A RACE WITH A LION.

On this last expedition Baldwin met with a lion adventure, which was near putting an end to him. He was returning from the Zambesi, through a dry desert region, weary and worn out from privation, lack of water and hard work. As he himself puts it, he was tired, lame and shaky in the arms, and did not feel at all up to the mark for fine shooting. A lion was reported to him by some Masarwa Bushmen. Saddling a half-tired horse he set forth. Presently they came up with the brute, and at 60 yards Baldwin dismounted and took a shot. The lion lay crouched flat on the earth, so close that the hunter thought he had killed him. Mounting again he rode round to reconnoitre. Suddenly the lion flashed out at them with a tremendous roar and Feras (his horse) "whipped round like a top and away at full speed. My horse is a fast one and has run down the gemsbok, one of the fleetest of antelope, the way the lion ran him was terrific. I was at my best pace, leaning forward in my horse's flanks, locking back shoulder, over a hard, flat, excellent On came the lion, two strides when he was within three strides violent jerk on the near rein the off heel, just in the nick manikin bounded by me, with his, and all but unhorse to right myself by clinging leather. . . As soon jumped off and made a shot, considering the fierce breakleg his hind leg of the thicket." Now instead of being hunted finished the business.

I will refrain by the picture the great animal go incident. Baldwin attraction for me, and a hunting expedition which he had enjoyed thirty years before.

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BRUNEI AND SARAWAK.

THE QUESTION OF INCORPORATION.

Rajah Brooke's Concessions.

BRITAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Lord Elgin, replying to a question by Sir Edward Sassoon, said he had not received any petition from Brunei praying for its incorporation with Sarawak. He had no reason to suppose that any considerable portion of the inhabitants of Brunei desired it. The British Resident, said Lord Elgin, had doubtless provided for the maintenance of order on the withdrawal of Rajah Brooke's police from Muara, which Rajah Brooke's concession did not authorize him to maintain.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Arrival in France.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Mr. Chamberlain has arrived at the village of Valescure near St. Raphael in the valley of the Garonne, and not at Cannes as previously reported. He will stay six weeks.

ARMY REFORM.

Avoiding Compulsory Service.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Mr. Haldane in introducing his Bill creating the territorial scheme machinery, emphasised the need for thoroughness in order to allay the public unrest and avert a disastrous organised movement towards compulsory service. He appealed to the co-operation of all classes, which alone could make his scheme workable.

THE KING.

Again in Paris.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The King has arrived in Paris. No ceremony was observed

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

Fatal Collisions in the Channel.

UNDERWRITERS AFFECTED.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

A telegram from Cuxhaven states that the Italian steamer Congo has sunk in a collision. Twelve people were drowned.

The survivors of the "Helene" have arrived at Dover in boats.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Underwriters are largely interested in the wreck of the "Dakota," at least six hundred thousand pounds sterling being involved. Forty-guineas premium were paid yesterday on the policies.

RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

President Roosevelt's Gift.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

President Roosevelt has subscribed a hundred dollars to the New York Russian Famine Relief Fund. He writes that Russia has been a good friend to America in the past and he appeals for contributions to the fund.

TRANSVAAL CABINET.

Botha and the Boers.

LONDON, MARCH 5

The Transvaal Ministry was sworn in yesterday, General Botha, interviewed, afterwards, said Britain would never have cause to regret the trust she had placed in the Boers.

Mr. Hull, the Treasurer, said that the fears that the Cabinet would damage the mining industry were groundless.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Pessimistic Apprehensions.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The general attitude in Russia, on the eve of the opening of the Duma to-day, is one of pessimism. The only question discussed is how long it will be before the Duma is dissolved.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Botha Invited by C.-B.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has announced that ex-General Botha has been invited to the Colonial Conference.

LEGAL APPOINTMENT.

Sir W. Kennedy Promoted.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Hon'ble Sir William Kennedy succeeds Sir H Cozens Hardy as Lord Justice of Appeal.

LINCOLN HANDICAP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The following is the betting on the Lincoln Handicap—One Mile—to be run on the 19th instant :—

		st.	lbs.
9 to 1	His Eminence	7	11
1	Camissard	7	0
	Fra Diavolo	6	6
	Lovania	6	4
	Sarcello	7	4
	Kaffir Chief	7	8
	[illegible]icton	8	5
	[illegible]os	6	7
	[illegible]damia	7	3

EGYPTIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Clamour for Parliamentary Institutions.

"TIMES'" SCATHING REMARKS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Egyptian General Assembly has voted a resolution demanding full parliamentary institutions as soon as possible, and meanwhile urging the Government to extend the powers of the Legislative Council and Assembly with a view to controlling the financial and general administration.

A leading article in the *Times* describes the resolution as a proof of its authors' childishness and recklessness and of their hostility to British control. The article considers that granting the proposals will be destructive of financial reform and of the whole fabric of Egyptian credit. The most unpleasant feature of the movement is the belief that the Khedive is supporting it.

The article continues that the Khedive may acquire great influence by his loyal and steadfast co-operation with Great Britain, but that underhand intrigues will only bring misfortune on himself.

REFORMS IN TURKEY.

Sanctioned by the Sultan.

PRESSURE FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that the Porte has approved and the Sultan sanctioned drastic reforms in the Customs administration. It has been stipulated by the British Embassy as a preliminary that there shall be a three per cent. increase in the customs duties. The Porte gives formal assurances to carry out the reforms scrupulously and promptly, but some of the improvements will take time to accomplish.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

200 Millions Appropriated.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Telegrams from Washington state that Congress has closed.

The appropriations voted during the session aggregated two hundred million pounds sterling, which constitutes a record.

LATER.

Congress has adjourned. The Shipping Subsidy Bill has been lost, by filibustering tactics.

THE KINGSTON DISASTER.

Resignation of Sir A. Swettenham.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Sir Alexander Swettenham has resigned his post as Governor of Jamaica.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Gazetted an Admiral.

LONDON, MARCH 5

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has been gazetted an Admiral.

THE TSAR.

Dowager Empress Goes to England.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Tsar does not attend the Dowager Empres of Russia who has started for England on a prolonged visit to Queen Alexandra.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The death is announced of Mr. Donald Sullivan M. P. for West Meath (South).

[MR. DONALD SULLIVAN is one of the famous family of Sullivans which has contributed two other brothers A. M. and T. D. Sullivan to the National Party. He was formerly Manager of the Publishing Department of the *Nation* but laterly devoted himself wholly to politics and to the literary side of Journalism. He was a constant observer at close quarters of all the incidents in Committee Room Fifteen and he has contributed an interesting record of the memorable crisis. He was one of the Joint Secretaries to the Irish Parliamentary Party, among the members of which he was extremely popular, hence his re-election was not challenged by Mr. William O'Brien. Mr. Donald Sullivan was an uncle by marriage to the Healys, and was very near closing his seventieth year at his death.]

COUNSELLORS OF THE EMPIRE.

A Defunct Order.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

The question which was asked on the above subject at the last meeting of the Viceroy's Council was an Order established during the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the 1st of January 1877, a "Gazette, Extraordinary" of which date announces as follows :—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom and Empress of India being desirous of seeking, from time to time, in matters of importance, the counsel and advice of the Princes and Chiefs of India and thus associating them with the Paramount Power in a manner honourable to themselves and advantageous to the general interests of the Empire, has authorised me, through the principal Secretary of States for India to confer and I do hereby confer, in her name and on her behalf, upon the undermentioned Chiefs and High Officers of Government the most honourable title of "Counsellor of the Empress"—(Signed) Lytton.

There is no evidence, however, of any counsel and advice of collected counsellors ever having been utilised ; and the Chiefs who were then included—namely the Maharao Raja of Bundi, the Maharajas of Kashmir, Gwalior, Indore, Jaipur and Raja Thind are all dead, and no fresh creation has ever been attempted since.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

The Victoria Memorial accounts have been published showing that subscriptions and interest from money invested amount to 63·8 lakhs. The building account was 5·8 lakhs, and Sir William Emerson's fee and commission account 1·6 lakhs.

THE AMIR AT LAHORE.

Address by the Mahomedans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 4.

On the Amir's return to Lahore from Amritsar on Sunday evening His Majesty proceeded to the site of the proposed new Islamia College to lay its foundation. The students of the Islamia High School lined the royal path and the Reception Committee welcomed the Amir at the eastern gate of the College compound, while the Afghan National Anthem was played by the Police Band, which was highly appreciated by the Amir.

Entering a large marquee, His Majesty was conducted to a throne prepared for him, and after some ceremony the General Secretary of the Anjuman read the Presentation Address illuminated in vellum and enclosed in a handsome silver casket.

After his Address was translated to the Amir, His Majesty delivered the following spirited Address :—

THE AMIR'S ADDRESS.

Ordinarily the Amir's addresses are in Persian and are interpreted, phrase by phrase, into Urdu, which destroys their elocutionary animation, but to the present audience, composed as it was of the Muhammadan aristocracy of Lahore to whom Persian is as French to a cultured European gentleman, the offices of the translator were wholly not needed, as could be seen from the lively attention and occasional excitement which the Amir's words stirred.

The following is a nearly literal rendering into English of the Amir's memorable utterance.

"First, thanks to God and praise to his Prophet. —AMIR.

My brothers, I speak unto you—the Muhammadans of the Punjab in India who are present here to-day. You have read me your Address. I understand your thoughts. This is my reply, mark, it concerns your welfare closely, but before all else, I want, at the outset, to say how deeply I appreciate the tolerant beneficence of the Government of India in allowing myriads of Muhammadan brethren in this great country perfect liberty to perform their religious duties where and when and how they list. That acknowledgment being paid,—and it lies foremost on my conscience,—I come to the pith and marrow of my message to you and to the millions of Muslimans for whom you stand. In a single sentence I give you my whole exhortation. Acquire knowledge. You hear me? Acquire acknowledge. I say it a third time.—Acquire knowledge. Oh! my brothers, remain not ignorant. Or what is worse, remain not ignorant of your ignorance. There are those who utter solemn warnings in your ears ; who urge that Muhammadans have naught to do with Modern Philosophy ; who declaim against the Western Sciences as against evil. I am not among them. I am not among those who ask you to shut your ears and your eyes. On the contrary, I say, pursue knowledge wherever it is to be found. But this also I declare with all the emphasis at my command. Science is the superstructure. Don't mistake it for the foundation. The foundation must always be religion. Begin then at the beginning. Ground your children before everything else in the eternal principles of their glorious faith. Start with the heart. When that is secure, go on to the head. Some would like to finish with the heart. They are afraid of the head. They are wrong. I must speak plainly to you. You can't earn your bread by religion. Religion will not give you raiment. It will not raise a roof over your head. If you turn away from Education, you turn away from the means of raising yourselves to prosperity and power. I will be more blunt still. Pinch your head, and you will feel the pain in your belly. But do not lose sight of my other injunction. It is your duty to infuse into the hearts of your children, when they are young and impressionable, such a love for their holy faith that nothing can ever afterwards eradicate it. You must so bind their hearts that neither the influences of other religions nor those new influences which antagonise all religions can weaken their loyal adherence to the tenets of Islam. Do not think that my two injunctions are incompatible. I tell you that if you place one foot firmly on the sublime teaching of our Holy Prophet, you may let the other foot wander freely over the seventy-two religions (a Mahomedan conventional numeral denoting all the other religions of the world) without losing your balance. If the light of our creed has truly entered into a man's inner being, it will never afterwards leave him in darkness. That much, by way of advice. Now, for tangible aid.

"I regret that I cannot give you the large pecuniary assistance which I should like to give you. I am spending at the present time large sums of money in opening new Educational Institutions in Afghanistan, and the claims of my own country come first. But I know your deserts. I have read in the Newspapers, from time to time, various reports about the progress of this College and have derived immense pleasure from noting these signs of advancement. Up till now I have been giving you an annual grant of six thousand rupees. From this date I increase the amount of my grant to twelve thousand rupees a year. (Loud applause.)

"But I give the additional six thousand rupees per annum for a specific purpose, namely, for the maintenance and education of Muhammadan orphan children. Both male and female children are to be included in the scope of the benefaction. See to that. The money is for this purpose and for no other. And here I must utter my grateful thanks to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab who, in his wisdom and goodness, has given you permission to receive into your guardianship all orphan Muhammadan children in the Punjab. Had His Honour not issued such authority your charitable projects would be futile.

"One thing more.—As a special gift in the form of a lump sum of money to be credited to the Building Fund of the new College, I hereby make you a present of twenty thousand rupees. (Loud applause).

"This I do in the name of God and not in my own name. Note that I don't want my name to be honoured in association with this present.

I shall send you the money in British Indian coinage this very night, or, if the hour is too late, to-morrow morning. And now, I pray to God that he may keep Islam in good countenance before the eyes of the whole world, and that we and our faith may retain the respect of the nations."—(*Signed*) AMIR.

The Amir then left the shelter of the marquee and proceeded to lay the Foundation Stone, accompanied by the Reception Committee and by some of his own Sardars.

Prayers were first offered, and the Amir, who declined to break into speech again, performed the simple ceremony in silence.

Thereafter permission was given to Khawaja Dil Mahammad, B. A., of the Islamia College, to read a poem composed by him in honour of the occasion, and the Amir without further ado, quietly departed.

VISIT TO THE SHALIMAR GARDENS.

The Amir on Monday morning motored out to the famous Shalimar Gardens in Lahore, one of few local relics of imperial luxury in Mogul times, and stayed there for an hour and a half. Kazi Ghulam Rabbani, Extra Assistant Commissioner, attached to the camp staff in Lahore, himself an Afghan with a perfect colloquial command of Pushto, Persian, Urdu and English, was introduced to His Majesty, and a lively conversation in all four languages ensued. The Amir pressed the Kazi Sahib with endless questions about the garden, its history, its contents, and its characteristics. He compared the results of his investigation with what he knew of gardens in Afghanistan, and came to the conclusion that in climatic as well as in other natural conditions gardening in Lahore was almost exactly like gardening in Jalalabad. He asked for a supply of seed from some of the best classes of fruit trees at Shalimar to take with him to his own country and the Kazi Sahib was able to satisfy the royal requirements in every respect.

In the afternoon His Majesty was a guest at the wedding feast of Miss Rivaz and Mr. Dobbs and at night dined privately at the residence of Mr. Michael, Accountant General of the Punjab.

A little before midnight the Amir took his departure from Lahore to the Peshawar camp in which the Amir was entertained by the Government.

PROPOSED HALT AT RAWALPINDI.

The Amir on his railway journey from Lahore to Peshawar halts at Rawalpindi for about six hours to inspect the Fort and to see something of the general character of the Aldershot of India.

GAEKWAR'S SILVER JUBILEE

25 Years of Progress.

PEOPLES' TRIBUTE.

CONCESSIONS BY HIS HIGHNESS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH 4.

BARODA is all gay. To-morrow will be the 44th birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, and that day is also fixed for the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Maharaja's accession to the Rule of Baroda. Everywhere in the city are seen signs of a public holiday and rejoicing; all the public and most of the private buildings are decorated with banners and bunting.

A public meeting had been held in Baroda in December 1905, for concerting measures to demonstrate the loyalty and gratitude of the subjects, servants, and well-wishers His Highness on the occasion of this anniversary, and it had been resolved, among other things to raise subscriptions for erecting a statue of the Maharaja, to be placed in a conspicuous place in the capital of the Gaekwar.

The Saluting Battery will announce the beginning of the rejoicings at sun-rise to-morrow (Tuesday), prayers will be offered in mandiras and mosques and other places of worship in the Gaekwar's territory, twenty-one convicts will be pardoned and set at liberty in commemoration of the auspicious day, while one prisoner who was sentenced to be hanged on the 6th instant has his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. Sweets and fruits will be distributed among the inmates of the public hospital and among the poor and the helpless, while there will be grand illuminations all over the Capital. An address will be presented at 9 A.M., in the Warashah, to the Maharaja by his subjects, while the Birthday Durbar will be held at 6 P.M., in the Luxmi Villas Palace.

In the evening a beautiful and artistic display of fireworks is arranged to take place.

A review of troops at the Warashah Maidan will be held on Wednesday morning and a Fruit and Flower Show will be opened in the afternoon, in the Public Park. A Public Fete and an exhibition of feats by the troops will entertain the Baroda public on Thursday, while on Friday the interesting ceremony of opening the Market buildings to the public will be performed. With Saturday close all the festivities, and the last of the interesting functions in connection with the "Silver Jubilee" will be a reception in the gardens of the Royal Palace.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE GAEKWARS

It will not be out of place here to give a few popular facts regarding Baroda and its administration under different rulers who are known as the Gaekwars. The present Gaekwar is the descendant of the famous Mahratta leader Damaji Gaekwar, who obtained from the Shahu Raja of Satara the title of *Shamsher Bahadur* for his bravery at the battle of Ballapur fought against the Imperial forces of Delhi at the close of the seventeenth century. Damaji Gaekwar died in 1721 and was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son Pilaji Gaekwar, who obtained from Shahu Raja the additional title of *Sena Khas Khel*, on the conclusion of the wars with the Peshwa.

Pilaji was assassinated in 1732 and was succeeded by his son Damaji II. who, during a period of about 40 years of almost incessant warfare, played a most prominent part in the history of India, and firmly established the Gaekwari power throughout Gujarat and the neighbouring districts of Western India. In 1732, the same year in which his father was murdered by a Moghul Emissary, he re-conquered Baroda, the capital of Gujarat, from the Moghul Viceroy and this city has ever since been the capital of the Gaekwars. He commanded a division at the great decisive battle of Panipat in 1761. He invaded Kathiawar and forced several of its princes to pay him tribute. He conquered the ancient city of Anhalwara, Patan and also Ahmedabad the old capital of Gujerat. After his death his two sons Govind Rao and Fateh Singh became Gaekwars in succession, and the latter was succeeded by Ananda Rao, a son of Govind Rao Gaekwar. In 1803 a treaty was concluded with the British Power, under which a British Resident was appointed to the court of Baroda, and provision was made for the maintenance of a strong subsidiary force. Ananda Rao was succeeded by Sayaji Rao I., whose reign was long and prosperous, and he was followed by three of his sons in turn ; Gunpat Rao Gaekwar, Khande Rao Gaekwar and Malhar Rao Gaekwar. Khande Rao Gaekwar rendered loyal service to the Government at the time of the Mutiny, but the rule of his successor was disgraced by misgovernment, and it terminated in his deposition under painful circumstances.

THE PRESENT GAEKWAR.

The reign of Maharaja Sayaji Rao II., G.C.S.I., Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, one of the Premier Princes of the Empire, is one of progress and prosperity. The Gaekwar's full titles are : His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Dulat-i-Inglishia, Maharaja Sayaji Rao, Gaekwar, Sepa Khas Khel, Shamsher Bahadur, Knight Grand Commander of the most exalted Order of the Star of India. The administration, for his Highness himself, has not been without the deep shadows of domestic bereavements ; because in April 1885, he lost his first wife, Her Highness the Maharani Chimnabai, niece of the Princess of Tanjore, whom he had married in 1880 and who had borne him three children—two daughters who died during the life-time of their mother, and a son Fateh Singh Rao, the heir-apparent. In December 1885 he took as his second wife a princess of the house of Dewas in Central India, Her Highness Chimnabai, the present Maharani, who was invested with the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India in 1892, by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. Of this marriage there has been issue, three sons and a princess, named Jesingh Rao, Sivaji Rao, Dhairyashil and Indira Ravi respectively.

In commemoration of the "Silver Jubilee" the Gaekwar will, it is expected, make several concessions to his subjects, the principal among them will be a remission of revenue and the establishment of five Silver Jubilee Scholarships to enable five students from among his Highness' subjects to go to Europe annually to prosecute further study in Arts and Sciences.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH 5.

The Maharaja Gaekwar's Silver Jubilee celebrations commenced this morning. The whole city and its outskirts were gaily decorated with flags, bunting and ever-greens. Thousands of spectators from outside assembled. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired at sunrise. Twenty-one prisoners were liberated. The capital sentence of one was commuted to life imprisonment. Prayers were offered in all the temples for the Maharaja's long life. Sweetmeats were distributed to ten thousand school children, and six thousand poor, infirm and sick persons were fed and clothed. Congratulatory addresses from all classes of people were presented in a grand *mandap* specially erected on the Warashah Parade Ground. Colonel Meade, the Resident, Mrs Meade, the Honble. Mr. Fulton, Captain and Mrs Harrison, Captain and Mrs Harold, the Rev. Frease and several other European ladies and gentlemen and the State Sardars, officers and gentry of the City, and Delegates from outside attended. Altogether there were over three thousand people present in the *mandap*.

His Highness, escorted by his Civalry Regiments and the Guards drove up in a golden carriage from the Palace to the *mandap* and was cheered by large crowds of people all along the route, some of whom presented "Pan Supari."

His Highness on arrival at the *mandap* was received by Seth Hari Bhagti and other distinguished citizens and Sardars.

Mr. Hari Bhagti read an Address on behalf of the Baroda subjects in which the generous education policy and measures for local self-Government adopted by His Highness were specially commented upon. Rev. Mr. Frease, in a short speech, eulogized the generous treatment of the Missionaries by the Maharaja. His Highness then made a speech in which he thanked the "Mahajan" and said that he had simply done his duty towards his people and was gratified to learn that what he had striven to do in the course of the last twenty-five years was so highly appreciated by his people. He then commanded the Minister, Mr. Kersaspji Rustomji, to announce the concessions he had been pleased to make to the people on this auspicious occasion.

(The continuation of the report of the celebrations at Baroda will be found on page 8.)

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

Inspection of Records.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GOVERNMENT.

The following correspondence in relation to the recent election of Justices to the Corporation has passed :—

Letter from the Honourable Messrs. Gokuldas K. Parekh, Chimanlal H. Setalwad and Hari Sitaram Dikshit dated the 19th February.

"We feel that it is our duty as Additional Members of His Excellency the Governor's Council to bring to His Excellency's notice the part that is taken by certain high officials of Government with regard to the Municipal Elections in this city.

"It is now well known and has never been denied that Mr. Harrison, the Accountant General has headed a combination to support the election of certain sixteen candidates of their choice at the ensuing election by the Justices. It is also beyond doubt that for many months past he has been addressing and interviewing a large number of European and Native Justices, many of them officers of Government and taking their 'promises to vote for his ticket.' Mr. Gell the Police Commissioner, and Mr. Hatch, the Collector have joined the movement and consented to be included in what is called Mr. Harrison's ticket. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Gell and Mr. Hatch have issued a joint letter to the Justices seeking their votes in favour of their own candidature. We venture to submit that it is evident how such action on the part of officials in the position of the Police Commissioner and Collector of Bombay cannot but considerably and directly and indirectly interfere with free and independent voting on the part of the Justices.

"The danger and unwisdom of Government officials being allowed to influence or direct the action of elective bodies or even to indicate how they personally intend to vote have been fully recognised by the Government of India in their letter to the Bombay Government dated the 12th June 1902. In the said letter the Government of India directed that definite orders should be issued that 'in future no officer of Government of any department or grade in the service shall interfere directly or indirectly with the free choice of candidates by elective bodies or attempt to influence or direct the action of those bodies in any way, and that no indication should be given by any official of the manner in which he himself personally intends to vote.' The Government of India further directed that any violation of these orders should be severely dealt with. The Bombay Government in pursuance of the letter of the Government of India issued their Resolution of the 16th July 1902 reproducing the directions of the Government of India. A copy of the said Resolution is hereto annexed.

"We venture respectfully to draw the attention of His Excellency to the great feeling of resentment in the public mind as reflected by the unanimous voice of the Native Press throughout the Presidency at the action of the said high officials of Government, and beg humbly to hope that His Excellency will be pleased to take proper measures for allaying the public mind and dealing with the very unfortunate and undesirable situation that has arisen.

"If it is thought that it would be more regular to address this letter to the Secretary of the Legislative Council and the Chief Secretary to Government, we beg that it may be considered as so addressed."

Government letter to the Honourable Messrs. Gokuldas K. Parekh, Chimanlal H. Setalvad and Hari Sitaram Dikshit, dated the 21st February.

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your representation dated the 19th instant, regarding the election of Municipal Councillors by the Justices of the Peace, and to state that it is being considered by Government."

Letter from the Honourable Messrs. Gokuldas K Parekh Chimanlal H. Setalvad and Hari Sitaram Dikshit, dated the 25th February :—

"In acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 21st instant we beg to state that if an enquiry is held in the matter of our representation of the 19th instant we are in a position to prove what part was taken by Government officials in influencing the election of Municipal Councillors by the Justices, and respectfully to request that Government will be pleased to order such an enquiry to be held."

Government letter to the Honourable Messrs. Gokuldas K. Parekh, Chimanlal H. Setalvad and Hari Sitaram Dikshit, No. 1436, dated the 4th March :—

"In reference to your letter of the 25th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that Government decline to take action on mere vague allegations. If there are any specific instances of undue pressure to be brought forward, they must be stated in detail.]

"The Government Resolution to which you refer relates to elections for the Legislative Councils, as appears from the heading. A corrected copy of the Government Resolution is herewith forwarded."

At the Small Causes Court on Monday, a keen inspection of the voting list was made inresponse to an application made to the Chief Judge by Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai on behalf of Mr. Jehangir Petit for a declaration that the election of Mr. Sulleman Abdulla Wahed as a representative of the Justices of the Peace on the board of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was invalid and that the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta was duly elected Municipal Councillor.

Mr. Baptista, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Aiworth, of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, joined in the application on behalf of Mr. Wahed, and further applied that the hearing of the matter be fixed for the 16th instant instead of the 9th instant, the date originally fixed.

The Chief Judge refused the application for postponement, but granted the inspection of the voting list, which was to be conducted in Court.

The inspection was made at the Bar library attached to the Court in the presence of the chief clerk of the Judge, and the following gentlemen were found to-day scrutinising the list, each taking some notes of his own.

(1) Bhaishanker Nanabhai (2) Mr. Baptista, assisted by the managing clerks of Messrs Bhaishankar Kanga Girdharlal and Co., and of Messrs Little and Co. The inspection is not likely to be over by yester day.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Karkaria has, in your issue of yesterday, simply wasted his energy in holding a brief for the caucus party in the late Municipal election of the Justices of the Peace. He seems to forget that instead of justifying the action of the opponents of the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta he has on the contrary exposed them before the public in their true light, and laid open the fact how the dignity of the Caucus party had been offended by certain bold actions of the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta in the Corporation. Does Mr. Karkaria wish the public to believe that as Sir P. M. Mehta did not meet the wishes of a handful of the Justices of the Peace as regards the adoption of the standard time (rather the stupid time as it is daily called) and that as he carried the palm in prevailing over the Corporation to desist from voting an address to Lord Curzon, on his return from Europe, he ought at once to be expelled from the Corporation, of which without a shadow of doubt he has been a strong pillar and supporter for a period extending over three decades? Why should Sir P. M. Mehta for the sake of a small number of the Justices of the Peace, who differed from his views, act contrary to the dictates of his conscience If on the above two occasions Sir P. M. Mehta had bowed to *jo hookum* in contravention to the dictates of his conscience all those Government officials, their sycophants and supporters with a motive, would not have turned heaven and earth and stabbed one in the dark in the cowardly manner they had done. The so called defeat of Sir P. M. Mehta is no defeat at all ; on the contrary it is enough to put his opponents to shame when they see that, contrary to their expectations, their machinations have been the cause of adding fresh plume to the cap of Sir P. M. Mehta. Every one must admit that the meagre attempt made by Mr. Karkaria in holding the cudgels for the Caucus party has miserably failed.

It may be as well worth while reminding Mr. Karkaria and all those belonging to the Caucus party that Sir P. M. Mehta is no seeker of empty honours like many other natives ; on the contrary, his valuable public services have been so highly appreciated that the Government have on more than one occasion thrust honours upon him. He had not like many other natives to *buy* such honours or to seek for them through the instrumentality of the officials who had the power to barter them. I am sorry that during the recent discussion going on about the election of the Justices of the Peace, one of the most eminent services which Sir P. M. Mehta had rendered to the Corporation has been totally has been sight of. During the late visit of the Prince of Wales to Bombay, were it not for the bold front shown at the time by Sir P. M. Mehta ; the Corporation would have lost its prestige. There could be no better appreciater of Sir P. M. Mehta's services than the present Municipal Commissioner and yet it is to be regretted that the recent events have proved that the Municipal Commissioner has by his direct as well as indirect actions ill-requited the various favours Sir P. M. Mehta had from time to time conferred upon him by the influence that he commanded over the Corporators—Yours &c,

M. B. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE PRETYMAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., vacated the command of the Burma Division on the 8th instant. Major-General F. H. Plowden, C.B., Commanding the Mandalay Brigade, will also be leaving Burma soon, as he goes on leave in April, shortly before completing his tenure of command. The Colonel-on-the-Staff of the Rangoon Brigade was relieved last autumn, so they are starting with a practically new military hierarchy in Burma.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION.

The Boom in the Coal Trade.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

Statistics of the world's production of gold and silver for the past year have now been published by the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle," of New York, which, as usual, has had the assistance of the United States Mint Bureau, official and semi-official returns and estimates from other countries, and special information of various kinds, which together give to the "Chronicle's" figures a recognised authority. We take out from the elaborate tables compiled by our contemporary the following summary statement of the production of the precious metals in 1905 and of the estimated and ascertained production last year.

Gold.	Fine Ounces.	Fine Ounces.
Australasia	4,232,000	3,964,000
Africa	5,494,000	6,602,000
United States	4,266,000	4,649,000
Canada	701,000	695,000
Russia	1,078,000	1,028,000
Mexico	738,000	775,000
Other countries	1,781,000	1,750,000
Total	18,290,000	19,373,000
Total value	£78,770,613	83,431,759
Silver.		
World's production...Oz.	157,340,000	157,683,500
Commercial Value	£18,233,407	£20,285,325

The great increase in the American production of gold is due mainly to increases of 50 per cent. from Alaska and 90 per cent. from Nevada. In Africa the output from the Rand has increased by 18 per cent., and that from other mines (mainly in the Transvaal, Rhodesia, and the French colonies) by about 32 per cent. The decrease from Australia seems to be due to the inferior grades of ore turned out from the lower levels of a number of the leading mines. The Canadian decrease continuous since 1900, is due to the diminishing yield from the Yukou region. The Russian figures are merely an estimate based on the probable slackening in the working of the mines last year. The Mexican output continues to progress steadily ; but in India gold production has, for the first time for many years, received a set-back. Available information as to the production of silver in various countries indicates but a trifling increase in quantity, in spite of its enchanced value.

The boom in the coal trade which is now attracting so much attention has come at the end of a period of depression which has probably been the most severe ever experienced in the history of the industry. In London, for instance, the last year or two has seen the collapse of many well-known firms and many more, to common knowledge, were just keeping themselves going. The same statement is true of other towns, particulary as regards the dealers in domestic fuel. Now that the market has taken a new lease of life, it cannot be wondered that great efforts are being made to send up prices. Collieries which have during the past few years just managed to pay their way have not been slow to take advantage of the possibilities the present situation offers. They know that the great scarcity of coal on the Continent (in Austria and Italy as well as in Germany and France) is likely to continue for many months to come, and they are concentrating their attention on that market, to the temporary neglect of the home market. Export prices are most profitable ; those for Cardiff coal have touched £1 per ton f. o. b. Most of the great home consumers are of course at present covered by their contracts, but these are gradually falling due for renewal (as, for instance, the great metropolitan gas companies, one of which is now engaged in the renewal of its contract of one and a half million tons by private negotiation), and thus the coal trade of the country may be expected to enjoy a record period of prosperity, for coalowners, with a healthy foreign demand, will certainly be in a most advantageous position.

Just now the most important question for those engaged in the colonial wool trade is what quantity of wool is likely to be shipped from Australasia and South Africa during the present wool year. From New Zealand a moderate increase of 25,000 bales compared with last year is expected, whilst from South Africa the increase is not likely to be less than 35,000 bales. The chief interest, however, centres in the probable Australian increase. Present indications point to a very large one. A well-informed Australian correspondent, writing on January 9, says that the warehouses in Sydney were then full of wool, to be offered in January and February. During the first six months of the present wool year (up to December 31 last) 368,269 bales were sold in the Sydney market, and a leading firm of wool brokers in that city estimated that there remained 332,000 bales to be sold during the second half of the season. This is a much larger quantity than has ever before been offered during the corresponding period. During the week ending January 5, the arrivals from the interior at Sydney and Melbourne amounted to 41,000 bales, against 20,000 bales for the corresponding week of the previous season. We know that these conditions resulted in the very large increase of 70,000 bales in the shipments during the month of January. Moreover, Government statistics inform us that 6,500,000 more grown sheep were shorn this year than last, and owing to the good season and improvements in the breed the result should be an increase from new South Wales alone of about 130,000 bales compared with the wool year 1905 6. As New South Wales depastures about half the total number of sheep in the commonwealth, it follows that if the same proportion holds good in the other States the total increase in the clip from grown sheep will be about 260,000 bales, to which must be added a considerable increase in the quantity of lambs' wool.

Since the closing of the list for the London January auctions the arrivals of wool from Australasia and South Africa have been on a very liberal scale, and this state of things is likely to continue for some months to come. Up to date the arrivals since January total about 194,000 bales. The important feature in these arrivals continues to be the very large proportion of them forwarded direct to the various consuming centres here and on the Continent. Out of the total no fewer than 126,000 bales have been so dealt with. If the present tendency continues and grows, the London auctions, which are already much reduced in importance, will occupy a still smaller place in the trade. So far as South Africa is concerned, nearly all the arrivals go direct to consumers, the figures being—Arrivals 38,000 bales and direct forwardings 34,000 bales up to the end of last week. It is evident that there must be plenty of wool at Bradford, but it is all well held, and prices are firm both for wool and tops. It remains to be seen whether these large arrivals, combined with dear money, will produce any weakness in prices, or whether the very large consumption now going on will be sufficient to maintain prices on their present high level.

The results of the past year's working of the New York Life Insurance Company are now known. The new insurance completed and paid for amounts to £34,508,629, and the insurance in force new aggregates £417,056,554, covering 993,630 policies. The assets of the Company amount to £97 517,245, which is almost £8,000,000 in excess of the accumulated funds at the beginning of the year. The reserve funds amount to £88,148,523, and after providing for all liabilities the surplus reserve funds amount to £12,733,177. The total income from all sources during the year (including coupons and interest payable on 1st January, 1907) amounted to £21,199,365. The total expenditure during the year for processing and maintaining the business was £2,895,796, a decrease as compared with 1905 of £864,868. The total payments to policy-holders and their representatives during the year were £9,241,018, or £965,713 more than in the previous year.

THE Assam branch of the Indian Tea Association, in conjunction with the Naraingunj Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Balid Jute Association are making a joint representation to Government that the interests of Tea and Jute are not being adequately represented in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and asking that they may be represented on the Council of the new province.

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 28.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

Books about Afghanistan usually lay stress upon the absolutism of its ruler. Probably the most obvious and uniform result of being an autocrat is that the monarch is apt to lose the sense of fitness and proportion between the indulgence of his own personal whims and the convenience of other people. In foolish and wicked tyrants like Caligula and Nero this is of the direst import to their unfortunate subjects. In a religious and good-minded man such as Habibullah it results in inconvenience and delays amounting almost to indignities being suffered by those, high and low, who are responsible for making his travels and visits as easy, comfortable and befitting as possible.

The "Dufferin" arrives and the local notabilities troop on board. His Majesty starts off in a Port Trust tender to see the harbour. Will he land at Manora to see gun-practice and to inspect the fort? The garrison at attention nearly all day and the poor devils out at sea towing the target so many weary hours wish His Majesty would make up his mind about it one way or the other. Eventually no landing at Manora is made but a submarine mine is sprung and a rotten old bunder boat and myriad fishes destroyed.

It is afternoon, and the Amir is driving up the Kamari Road, with the notabilities following as well as they can a motor-car as big as a church. Where will he go? Everybody wants to know, especially the crowds of sight-seers stationed along the most likely routes. To Clifton, to Government House, to—? No! To the Zoological Gardens. No notice had been given to the Municipality that such a visit would be paid, but by good luck the President, Mr. T. L. F. Beaumont, Chairman of the Gardens' Committee is there, to act as cicerone. The beasts rather than the flowers attract the Amir, and progress is slow. An idea strikes him. What is the latitude of Karachi? The question is not quite grasped. The roy

etc. A report was immediately made to the guard on shore at a short distance away and subsequently to the British Consul. Nothing had been discovered up to the time of the vessel's departure, but enquires are being instituted.

"THE PHOENIX" AND SATI.

Perusal of a paragraph culled from the above newspaper hardly makes it clear that "The Phoenix," a paper owned and edited by non-Hindus and addressed to educated English speaking Indians, is opposed to this abominable old practice now condemned by the Criminal Code. The paragraph runs as follows:—

"A young woman has just become Sati in Lahore. Her husband, who was the nephew of Lala Buta Ram of Khajur Gali in Lahore suffered from plague, and when about to die, was asked by his wife, as to whom did he wish to consign her. "Come with me" exclaimed the dying husband, "if you please. I can make no other arrangement." The woman retired in silence, and going into one of her rooms unperceived by others, killed herself by hanging. It was too late when she was discovered in that plight. The corpses of both of them were removed at one and the same time. This verily is a true act of Sati."

Call you this backing the law?

THE NEW IMPORT YARD.

Extracts from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Karachi Port Trustees held on the 8th February.

New Import and Export Yards—Raising of a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs for the construction of the—

Read draft application by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, for raising a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs, for the construction of the new Import and Export Yards, circulated under No. P. T./01256, dated 31st January 1907.

Resolution—The draft is approved. The application should be submitted to Government.

Acquisition of the "Mansfield" Import Yard by the North Western Railway.

Read letter No. 205. F. dated 28th January 1907 from the Manager, North Western Railway Lahore stating that the "Mansfield" Import Yard can, he thinks, be utilised by the Railway and that he has considered the matter very carefully during his recent visit to Karachi and he will recommend that the arrangements originally proposed regarding its acquisition by the Railway should stand.

Resolution.—The Manager, North-Western Railway, Lahore, to be requested to be so good as to move Government to accord their sanction to the purchase of the "Mansfield" Import Yard so that when matters are ripe for the construction of the new Import and Export Yards, there may be no delay in connection with the negotiation. The Manager, the Board thinks, has now sufficient data before him to enable him to do this, as the Port Engineer's valuation has been practically accepted by the Chief Engineer, North-Western Railway, as fair.

THE TRAGEDY AT YEZD AND THE PERSIAN AMELIORATION SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In these days of progress and enlightenment one should expect the conductors of a responsible journal to keep themselves acquainted with what is happening around them, at least as regards events of absorbing or common interest. I was, therefore, surprised to find the writer of the English columns of the "Rast Goftar" of Sunday last thus express himself in grandiloquent style in the course of an article upon the subject of the recent tragedy at Yezd. In blissful ignorance of what has actually happened, he says, "We regret that the Persian Amelioration Society, ever busy to prepare long-worded addresses of congratulations, is sleeping over a matter of vital importance with supreme indifference." It is really amusing to find persons who are either too busy or too lazy to follow the trend of public events, to accuse people of "sleeping over a matter of vital importance" when, as a matter of fact, they have been wide awake to their duties and responsibilities and the "sleeping over with supreme indifference" is wholly on the other side. Perhaps it will be a revelation to the well informed writer to be told that proper measures had at once been adopted by the Persian Amelioration Society as soon as the news of the sad tragedy reached Bombay. Prompt messages were despatched to H. M. the Shah, through his Prime Minister, and also through the British Ambassador at Teheran, praying for justice in the case of Parvez Shah Jehan's murder and for protection of the Zoroastrians at Yezd, whose lives were reported to have been in danger. Gracious and prompt replies to these appeals were also received by the Society from the Sadre Azam and the British Ambassador. All these messages were duly published in the columns of all the foremost English and Gujarati papers, including our critic's own paper—the "Rast Goftar" itself! It will not be too much, I presume, to ask him to kindly refer to pages 231 and 244 of the "Rast Goftar" of the 24th February, where he will find all these messages printed *in extenso*, with some other additional matter. If our "sleepy" Society may be allowed to further help the memory of the "wide-awake" writer of the "Rast Goftar," I will beg leave to refer him also to your own issues of the 18th, 21st, 22nd and 25th of February last.

The writer further observes:—"the Amelioration Society are perhaps ashamed to solicit a favour even though it be to plead protection for the lives of their kith and kin, when they have so deplorably failed in their duties by the Royal family at Teheran." I hope it will now dawn upon him that the protection for the lives of our "kith and kin," for which he seems so immensely anxious, has already been craved for, as shown above. If he had been a careful reader of the daily paper he would also have known that instead of having "deplorably failed in their duties by the Royal family at Teheran," the Persian Amelioration Society were the foremost in performing such duties by cabling to the Shah at the proper time, their condolences for the death of his august father and their congratulations upon his accession to throne. The news of this message, as well as the Shah's gracious reply, were both published in the papers at the time. We hope our critics would be more careful about their facts before reading sharp homilies to poor inoffensive societies upon their supposed delinquencies.

As the next number of the "Rast Goftar" will not appear till Sunday next, and as in justice to the Society I represent, it is necessary that the statements of the writer should not meanwhile be left uncontradicted, I have to request you to publish this letter in your issue of to-morrow.—Yours &c.

JEEJEEBHOY P. MISTRI,
Secretary, Persian Amelioration Society.

March 5.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT "PLASSEY."

THE hired transport "Plassey," Captain H Summers, will sail to-day for Southampton via Aden, with details consisting of 60 officers, 15 ladies, and 15 children, 857 non commissioned officers and men, 32 women and 70 children 86 cot cases, 8 insanes and 7 prisoners. From Bombay she conveys to Aden, 2 officers, 1 lady, 17 men, 4 women, and 6 children, and from Aden to Southampton she carries 10 officers, 1 lady, and 4 children, 67 men, 6 women, and 16 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

FROM BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON.

Col and Mrs F S L Penns, B Service
Col E D J O'Brien, 11th Hussars
Lt-Col R S Henderson, R A M C
Lt-Col and Mrs E Davis R A M C
Lt-Col H B Sealte, R Sussex
Major and Mrs J F Stewart, 102nd Grenadiers
Major and Mrs H B Hume and 2 children, R E
Capt A S Carlyon, W Ridings
Capt and Mrs E B Knox, R A M C
Capt H R Charley, R I Rifles
Capt A W McCombie, R H A
Hon Capt and Mrs R Mumford, Ord Dept
Hon J C Collinson, Ord Dept
Capt and Mrs A E Stoddard and 2 children S and T Corps
Lieut and Mrs E R.ces, and 2 children, R F A
Lieut Pillinger, 10th Hussars
Lieut and Mrs G H Morgan, and 2 children, 99th Inft
Lieut F H B Wellesley, West Riding
Lieut W P A Hatterley, Smith R A
Lieut C H Stand Bridge, 117th Mahrattas
Lieut S E Waller, R Fusiliers
Lieut A C Hewith, R Fusiliers
Lieut G H Campbell, Corps Guides
Lieut J S Oldham 6th Cavalry
Lieut and Mrs G D Eykyn, and infants R Scots
Lieut F G Goring, R Sussex
Major Jennings, R A M C
Major C G Hornby, E Lan C
Major J S M Corrie, Cameronians
Lieut Airy, 114th Mahrattas
Lieut S V B Lang, 7th Punj
Lt S Howard, 4th Cavalry
Lt Mrs W J Bray 3 children, Ord Dept
Lt F E Harcourt, 2/1 Gurkhas
Lt V Beeson, 2/9 Gurkha Rifles
Lt F H Goule, Middlesex Regt
Lt J B Somerville, R G A
Lt D Daly, R G A
Lt R D Cbell, R F A
Lieut A E Devas, Essex Regt
Lieut G B A Cooper, Middlesex
Lieut W Suddham, 64th Pioneers
Lieut A H Burn, 59th Scinde Horse
Lieut K C Lentaigne, 2/4G urkhas
Lieut E J Mackenzie, R F A
Lieut T B Horrie, R E
Lieut Port, King's Own
2nd Lieut G D Edwards, Man C Regt
2nd Lieut M Foy, Queen's Regt
2nd Lieut C W Stiles, S nt L I
2nd Lieut J D Tuser, R Fus
2nd Lieut J W Jimmy, 3rd Punj
2nd Lt F M Carpwright, Sco Cavalry
2nd Lt F W Coventry, 21st R Fus
2nd Lt H H L'Estrange, Sussex Regt
2nd Lt Hodgson, Carabiniers
2nd Lt R A Jenkins, 97th D Inf
Lieut Hind, 13th Hussars
2nd Lt Kennedy, Oxford L I
Wife of Lt A H Mouth, R E
Nursing Sister A M Gilmore, Q A I N S
Widow of Lt Wilson, P W D
Son of Lt W Jwalker, P W D
Son of Hon Capt Smith, Ord Dept

FROM BOMBAY TO ADEN.

Major and Mrs F G Falchine, R A M C
Capt M Todd, R A M C

FROM ADEN TO SOUTHAMPTON.

Capt P H Henderson, R A M C
Wife of Lt Blackwell 4 children Suffolks

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the creation of a permanent appointment of Civil Surgeon, Khyber Agency, and Medical Officer, Khyber Rifles. The first incumbent, Captain H... I. M. S., has already taken up the appoint-

GAEKWAR'S SILVER JUBILEE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
BARODA, March 5.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The Minister announced that the Maharaja was graciously pleased to order:

(1) That the arrears of revenue due from certain villages be written off;

(2) that Vernacular Education be made free in all standards;

(3) that two new Boarding Houses be opened in Pattan and Amrali;

(4) that five scholarships be founded for sending students to Europe.

(5) that the new Market in the City will, at Government expense, be presented to the City Municipality;

(6) that a Poor House—an Asylum for the poor—be opened in the City;

(7) that four new Hospitals be opened in the districts;

(8) that five and a half lakhs of rupees be expended in providing wells for the benefit of low castes like *Dheds*, &c;

(9) and that a Square be opened in the thickly populated part of the Baroda City for giving to his citizens the benefit of free air.

After the announcement of the above concessions, the State Troops fired a "feu de joi" and the troops and the whole Assembly gave three cheers in honour of His Highness.

In conclusion, Colonel Meade, the Resident, and other high Officers tendered the Maharaja their personal congratulations.

There are to be grand illuminations throughout the City and a magnificent display of fire-works to-night. There is also to be this evening a Birthday Durbar in which the Nagar Sheth, Mr. Ratanji Tata and six others are to be decorated with medals.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A grand Durbar was held this morning in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness' 25 years of good and popular administration. A spacious *Shamiana* was erected in Warasha Maidan. A large number of officials and shettias and their families were present, among those being Colonel Meade, the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton, Shrimant Sampatrao, Shrimant Anandrao, Shrimant Vaghojirao, Shrimant Gunpatrao, Captain Harrison, Captain Harold, Devansahab Kersaspji Rameshchandra Dutt, the Rev. Frease. Her Highness Raneesaheb, accompanied by Princess Indiraravi was seated in purdah where Mrs. Meade and other ladies of rank also, took their seat. His Highness drove up to the Shamiana in a gold carriage with silver wheels, drawn by six horses. The assembly cheered the Maharaja as he alighted and flowers were showered over him. A deputation of the representative of the Gaekwar's subjects received him at the entrance. An Address from the subjects was read by Naggarshett Haribhatti.

The Maharaja, replying in Mahrathi, made a long and eloquent address, during the course of which His Highness referred to the promise made by him 25 years ago. Even if the promise was not given he thought it was his duty to try his best and do all he could for the good of his subjects. The cause of the people, he averred, could not be disassociated from the cause of the State. The good of the people and the good of the Ruler were indentical. To do good to the country and the people was his motto, wherein lay the salvation of the rulers. The ideal was not reached and he was attempting to achieve it, in which work he expected the assistance and support of his officials and the subjects. He was pleased to find that the separation of executive and judicial functions had found favour with them. He desired to extend the power of village and district punchayats. This would make public sensible of their duty and responsibility. He was open to receive any suggestion that his people might have to make in respect of the administration. He had taken up works of irrigation and meant to extend them. The Maharaja dwelt at considerable length on the advantages of travelling, and urged the people to take full benefit of the facilities offered by the State to promote and further spread education. Referring to compulsory education His Highness suggested that the compulsion was for three books but he would like the people to at least educate their children up to the fifth standard. The State was a very small one, however, in point of institutions. It was the people who must try their best to make it a model for others to copy. Constant and honest endeavours were indispensible for achieving that object. He was pleased with the language and sentiments of the address which proved that Indians were not lacking the quality of appreciation and recognition of good administration. This compliment he paid them without the fear of being considered proud. He prayed to God to permit him to do all he wished for the good of his subjects. (Applause). The Rev. Dr. Frease congratulated His Highness on his birthday and on completing twenty-five years of progressive and prosperous administration which, he said, was in a great measure devoted to the amelioration of his subjects.

Colonel Mead congratulated His Highness on behalf of the Government and Englishmen present. The Devan Saheb then read the "State Gazette," special edition in which several concessions were made by the Ruler. The principal among them were the remission in land revenue, raising the limit of income to Rs. 750 for income-tax, opening of an Orphange in Baroda, granting of powers to several punchayats to investigale civil and criminal matters, presenting the new market buildings to the Baroda Municipality, sanctioning the grant of 5½ lakhs of rupees to four district panchayats for waterworks, free education up to fifth standard, the establishment of five Silver Jubilee scholarships, two hostels in connection with the Amreli and Patan High Schools, also the opening of three new free dispensaries. The announcements were received with acclamations by the assembly, and the firing of salute from the battery and "feu de joie" by the troops concluded the interesting ceremony.

BIRTHDAY DURBAR.

In the evening the Birthday Durbar was held in the Luxmivillas palace. All the chief officials of the State and principal citizens of His Highness' territory were present. As usual, the Resident also arrived at the palace and congratulated the Maharaja. It was a brilliant function and honours were bestowed upon officials and public spirited subjects of the Gaekwar.

The Maharaja directed H.E. the Dewan Saheb to read the Honours List and those who were present at the Durbar received the medals at His Highness' hands.

The list included the following:—

Higher Grade Gold Medals for Benevolence—Mr. R. D. Tata and Mrs Gokul Dolutram. Third Class Order of Merit Medals to Thakore of Miangam and Talia Saheb Mani. Higher Order Gold Medal to Mr. Haribhakti and Silver Medals to Javer Luxmichand and Narayenbhai; while umbrella and torch honour was bestowed upon Anandrao Shinde.

A musical entertainment was provided for the guests, and after receiving "pan" and flowers the guests dispersed in the evening.

Illuminations were made on a grand scale. Some of the public buildings presented an artistic spectacle. A large number of people drove through various illuminated localities until late. A grand display of fireworks about midnight brought the day's festivities to a close.

AMRAOTI, MARCH 5

The Amraoti public have, in mass meeting assembled, celebrated to-day Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwar's Silver Jubilee by offering a unanimous prayer for his continued well-being and happy life.

Great rejoicings prevail. Immense fervour of feeling and deep loyalty is visible throughout the district.

The following was among other telegrams addressed to His Highness:—

To His Excellency Minister, Baroda State, from Abdool Kader Noorbhoy of Bombay.

"Pray convey my cordial Greetings to His Highness the Maharaja on this auspicious occasion of the celebration of his Silver Jubilee, May God spare His Highness to enable his admirers to celebrate his Golden Jubilee with great glory and success."

A "HARI KIRTAN."

As His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda contributes annually towards the maintenance of Atmaram Bawa's Temple at Thakurdwar, a "Hari Kirtan" ceremony was held yesterday on the occasion of His Highness' Jubilee.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the first 12 days of January, amounted to Rs. 7,227, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 202.

THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE.

Auditors' Disclosures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, MARCH 4.

Messrs. Lewis's report on the affairs of Arbuthnot's which is just published reveals the position to be even a more disgraceful state of affairs than what was disclosed in their report of November 17th last. As we have already said we believe the real point from which the decline began was a departure from the firm in 1876 of Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot. From that date the history of the firm seems to fall into three periods.—(1) 1876-1879—clinging to old tradition; (2) 1880-1886—the gold exploration period; (3) 1887-1906—the establishment of a London House, and the end.

The first period was dealt with in a telegram yesterday the following portion of the message being received too late to be included:—

(2). 1880-1886.—In these years the firm engaged very extensively in the search for gold, prospecting, obtaining concessions, and floating companies.

We attach much importance to this, for we believe it exercised a most unwholesome influence in two ways, viz:—(i) In inducing the idea of making rapid profits outside steady business, and (ii). In leading to the neglect of the business itself.

It is significant that the policy of not reserving for losses, but carrying them forward in the hope that they would, after all, turn out well, starts as a schedule of bad balances and shows almost from this very point. By 1886 it is in full working. It would seem clear that the business was going back. Certainly, profits were being made in gold, but so were losses and wreckage. These losses are still to be seen in the firm. Added to this, 1883 saw the retirement of Sir W. W. Arbuthnot, and J. W. Arbuthnot followed. The next, further conservative influence having gone, more capital was taken out. In 1886 Mackenzie abandoned his partnership and was paid out. Macfadyen was left supreme, with Sir G. Arbuthnot and two Junior Partners who entered the following year.—

(3) 1887 to 1906. The new partnership made a most ill-omened start, for the close of 1886 had seen the Private Ledger Balance,i.e., the measure of partners' capital only brought up to a little over rupees four lakhs. By means of an entry which left the Debit Balance of Profit and Loss standing in the Balance Sheet, the first year's working (1887) resulted in the same tactics being resorted to. The Private Ledger Balance was raised to five lakhs, the Debit Balance of Profit and Loss being increased from Rs. 37,462 to Rs. 97,828. This could not go on. Something had to be done, and the London House was started. It is contended that in its inception it was solely meant for the handling of Imports and Exports for the Madras House and for the convenience of clients. The London-Madras, Account appears to us to point to a wider intended scope of operations. This so far indicates that the London House was almost immediately used as a means of getting in touch with the London Market. In Government Paper, fairly extensive operations followed between the London and Madras houses both on the firm's and the clients' accounts. We cannot help feeling that London was intended to be a remedy for the decay which was making itself painfully apparent in Madras. Macfadyen, from all accounts must have been a man of great force of character and personal magnetism, exercising a potent influence on his surroundings. It is not difficult to understand that this influence should have endured with Sir G. Arbuthnot after the former's departure from Madras. That it existed, it seems impossible to doubt, looking at the fact that so late as 1902, Sir G. Arbuthnot should have been willing to incur a joint personal responsibility with him in speculation, which resulted in loss to himself of Rs. 1,45,000. The probability, we hope, is that London got out of all hand and incurred these great risks, which ended in loss without the knowledge and consent of Madras. But the final responsibility cannot be allocated without the production of any private correspondence which may exist in London between the two houses. However, to return to the actual course of events:—From 1887 onwards it was a history of almost uninterrupted disaster. In Madras, Coffee failed; Indigo went; Export Produce business dwindled and finally vanished. Added to this, every year saw deposits increasing with their crushing load of interest which had to be met, whether assets in which those deposits were sunk had earned it or not. To all this was superadded the blow of having to meet the London losses of 1893, with exchange at the lowest, and subsequent losses up to 1900. The close of the Private Ledger in 1897 would seem to point to something like the beginning of despair. In spite of growing deposits, actual money pressure must have probably then begun to make itself felt. The 1897-98 loans point to that. The latest ventures in which money was being sunk were proving, with the exception of Chittivalsah, more or less unremunerative. The Coffee Department was loaded with the dead weight of loss. Capital could give no help. Profits could no longer be shown, even on paper, after 1899. In 1900, Madras began to make futile speculations in Consuls in the London Market which ended in a heavy loss. In 1902 they did the same in South African Gold Shares, always with the same fatal inability to cut losses which were running, to the very day of suspension with the same inevitable result. In 1904, they raised money on some of their last assets available for the purpose by flotation of the Industrials.

Mysore sugar was the final struggle. Then came the end.

In conclusion Messrs. Lovelock and Lewis say to the Official Assignee:—

Our instructions were to lay before you facts without regard to the effects of their disclosure on the value of assets and to draw all conclusions we could from them. We would very willingly have left facts to speak for themselves, but the expression of our opinion has been our duty. We have tried to do it wherever there seemed the slightest chance of avoiding any ugly inference, by further investigation and spared no pains to make it have our very earnestly endeavoured search for the best and not the worst interpretation of facts. Our opinions have consistently shaped themselves against our will.

In conclusion, we desire that the sharpest line of demarcation be drawn between those facts and opinions and the fullest weight and consideration given to the former opinions which may be dismissed for what they are worth, and facts can be added to so illumine matters as they stand.

Some interesting cases in connection with the Arbuthnot Insolvency came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer. Mr. Nugent Grant, Barrister-at-Law, moved on behalf of Ramiah Pantulu of Vizianagram for an Order directing the Official Assignee to make over to the petitioner the second halves of the currency Notes for the value Rs. 4,930, the first halves of which had been already forwarded him by the Insolvent Firm His Lordship dismissed the application with no Order regarding costs.

Mr. Chamier made an application on behalf of Messrs Tawker and Sons claiming payment of a sum of Rs. 5,565 as Preferential Creditor on the ground that their money at the time the firm failed was not the property of the firm. Messrs Tawker wrote to the firm early in October, stating that they intended to send Rs. 10,000 to be placed as a fixed deposit for one year from the time of receipt of the whole amount. After the settling of the terms, Tawker sent, from time to time, the total sum of Rs. 5,565. On the 15th of October Arbuthnot and Co. wrote to Messrs. Tawker saying that they would keep the amount in suspense until the whole amount was paid. Mr. Napier who appeared for the Official Assignee, said that the case was a complicated one—one which should be disposed of by the Court upon motion. His Lordship agreeing with Mr. Napier dismissed the petition, making the same order as in the first application with regard to costs.

Mr. Chamier on behalf of a number of creditors applied for an Order under the Telegraph Code directing the Superintendent of the Check Office at Calcutta, to forward to the Court the originals of all telegrams, and cablegrams which passed between the Insolvent firm or the individual members thereof, and the firm of Messrs P. M. Macfadyen and Company or Macfadyen in London, from the 1st of July to the 25th of October 1906, and allowing the creditors leave to inspect the same. His Lordship passed an Order as prayed for.

ON the first occasion the Duke of Wellington took Marshal Soult into Apsley House, the latter was surprised, (a writer in "Blackwood's" states) at the absence of pictures he had known in Madrid. "How is it, Monsieur le Duc," he said, "that you have so few of the Spanish masterpieces?" "Marshal, you forget," replied the Duke, "that my army was only in Madrid after the one commanded by yourself."

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CAIRO, FEBRUARY 18.

UP-RIVER SEASON.

Upper Egypt is just now being invaded by an army of visitors from every part of the civilised world, and Luxor is experiencing such an influx as has never before been known. The hotels are filled to overflowing, and judging by the advance bookings for rooms and steamer-berths the season of 1907 looks like being a long one. After a week of cold winds and somewhat low temperature, the weather is once more warm and genial, and Luxor is maintaining its high reputation for sunshine and equability.

TRIPOLI FRONTIER.

Some disquietude was produced last week by the report that the Egyptian Bedouins have been raided by Turkish soldiers. It has been known for sometime past that the Awakir tribe, which inhabits the hinterland of Barka, has been indulging in raids on the Bedouins, but the Turkish Government disclaim all responsibility and have in no way inspired the assaults. A commission left Benghazi on Feb. 10th to enquire into the matter and to settle the questions at issue between the Egyptians and the Tripoli Bedouins.

FANATICAL OUTBREAK.

Grave troubles are reported from Beyrout where on the last day of Kourban-Beyram a number of Moslems committed an absolutely unprovoked attack on Christians, killing four and wounding seven. It seems that a company of Beyrout Moslems were on an excursion to Dhaye and during the day became inflamed by "Araki." They began to fire revolvers into the air and when a soldier of the Lebanon Militia politely protested that an accident might happen they called him a Christian dog and beat and stripped him, taking his rifle. They then boarded the Beyrout train and clapped their pistols to the heads of the railway officials ordering them to stop 400 yards short of the Beyrout Medawar station. All might have ended here had not these half-savage passengers taken it into their heads to shoot from the carriages at the passing Christians. By the time the train reached the point near Medawar station eleven persons had been accounted for, four of whom have since died.

"Measures have been taken to secure the arrest of the malefactors," but they have disappeared though they are known to have been seen in Port Said.

EXCITEMENT ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

Some excitement was caused on the Canal the other day by a very serious affray between Syrian and Turkish soldiers on board the Turkish troopship Hodeidah bound to Hodeidah with reinforcements. The outcome of it was that 300 men escaped by jumping into the canal, but several were drowned and shot. In addition to this, 17 soldiers were seriously wounded. The vessel is guarded by police launches pending her sailing and, at present, all seems quiet on board.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

A project is being considered for connecting Victoria Nyanza with Lake Albert by means of electric railways and a service of steamers on Lake Kioja and the Nile. The Ripon Falls will supply an abundance of power, and it is believed that there are no great difficulties in the way of the construction of the railway line. This route would tap the trade of the Congo Free State and bring much traffic to the Uganda railway.

YOUNG TURKS PARTY PLOTTING IN CAIRO.

Many are the obscure little presses hidden away in Cairo and Alexandria, which have been busy of late printing "Young Turkish" leaflets. These are despatched in masses to Constantinople from Alexandria, and but few evade the vigilance of the police and postal officials of the Padishah. All these are directed against the alleged plot to pass over the Heir-apparent and to place on the Throne in succession to Abdul Hamid his third and favourite son, Prince Burhan-ed-din who, according to Ottoman law, only comes 14th in the order of succession. The people of Turkey are warned that such a plot exists, and that its success would mean the perpetuation of the present regime and they are exhorted to band themselves together to defeat it. One cannot help noticing a marked revival in the talk that the Camarilla at Yildiz desires to see Prince Burhan-ed-din succeed his father and that it is prepared to resort to a *coup d'etat* in order to change the order of succession.

In diplomatic circles the whole story is regarded as an idle rumour; but it seems to be believed by most Turks and other natives as well as by many of the foreign residents who are in closest touch with them. In some quarters it is even maintained that there is a connection between this affair and the disgrace of Kiamil Pasha.

MR. DICEY'S NEW BOOK, "EGYPT OF THE FUTURE."

The topic of conversation at present in all the club circles is Mr. Dicey's new book on Egypt. The unusual interest that is being displayed owes its origin to the remarkably outspoken criticism contained therein on the Policy of Lord Cromer. I must content myself with a couple of passages that are typical of the whole book and which convey something of the line taken by the author:—

His Lordship prefers to do as much as possible by himself, dislikes criticism, and prefers to act through officials who, whether native or European, are content to carry out his instructions even though privately they may dissent from his views. One by one, every influence which impaired his autocracy has been removed or fettered. The Khedive has been taught that it is more consonant with his comfort and self-respect not to tender advice about the internal affairs of his kingdom. The native ministers in common with all Orientals dislike trouble, and, having found out their position is much pleasanter if they accept the proposals of their British advisers without discussing their merits or demerits, avoid any futile discussion. The British officials, with few and decreasing exceptions, are ready to carry out the policy dictated from the British Agency without raising objections or suggesting difficulties which might delay its prompt execution. The only institution which tends to limit his autocracy are the capitulations, the mixed tribunals, the mercantile community, and the Consuls-General accredited to the Khedivial Court, whose authority has already been seriously diminished under the Anglo-French agreement.

The Latin saying *Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops*, seems to me applicable to almost all moral as well as physical diseases; and specially that mental malady the inordinate love of power. To this malady his Lordship seems to me a victim. The force of circumstances, as I have already said, far more than his own volition, has placed him in a position of exceptional authority; and his personal characteristics have led him to make the consolidation and extension of that authority the dominant principle of his policy. The extent to which this policy is now carried on, and has been carried on for years, can hardly be appreciated by any one not intimately acquainted with Egypt. It is no exaggeration to assert that under this policy the administration of Egypt is conducted by British officials, and that these officials are under the absolute control of the British Agency. From the highest posts in the public service to the lowest, every appointment is made under the supervision of Lord Cromer, and his disapproval is fatal. This is not all. I have no doubt his Lordship would, in good faith, deny the statement that no British official can express doubt as to the expediency of any measure emanating from the Agency, or criticise it unfavourably, without losing all chance of promotion and risking the tenure of his position. All old public servants, whether British or native, who have resided long in the country and who have thus acquired experience, are viewed with a certain disfavour from the fact that they are competent to express opinions which may not be in accord with the ideas in favour at headquarters. What his Lordship prefers are young officials utterly unacquainted with the country, and who, therefore, even if they had the wish, have not the power to question the wisdom of his opinions. Very shortly before his leaving Egypt for South Africa, Lord Kitchener, while still Governor of the Soudan, came down to Cairo on a visit, and on being asked by an acquaintance what he had come for, replied, as the story goes: I have come to take a course of lessons in Lord Cromer's Kindergarten."

CAWNPORE ELECTRIC TRAM SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CAWNPORE, MARCH 5.

Electric tram-cars are now open to traffic. Cars on the Ghat section are carrying passengers though the traffic is not yet quite regular.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drop of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanse the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road London England.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Parla, which is always a favourite place of meeting, was the spot selected for the gathering of the followers of the Bombay Fox-hounds yesterday morning. The famous coverts in this locality rarely fail to produce a stout hearted jackal, and the specimen, which so bravely ran for miles in front of the pack yestesday morning, was indeed no exception to the rule. The number of people out was perhaps not quite so large as has been customary of late, but when a season is drawing to a close at this time of year, the fields do often get somewhat reduced, as some are off for leave to the old country, and others get transferred to different parts of India. All the same the old meeting place just outside Parla village was crowned with no little "quality and quantity"—a mass of which each component item, whether of sex rude or gentle, was bent on playing its individual part actively and vigorously, should occasion serve. Moving slowly off along the narrow and dusty lane, hounds are cast into the well-known brushwood. Away it is at the far end of the wood, and hounds are out into the rice fields ere many seconds are passed, and the scene that just before was as quiet as a garden party is now all hustle, bustle and excitement. No one means to be left behind to-day, and hounds suffer in consequence. The scent seems somewhat catchy and flickering at the commencement, and half a hundred horsemen are pressing on the back of the pack which only want a little room and a little time to settle down to its work. The master in consequence fondly adjures some of the too anxious riders to give the hounds a chance, but this undisciplined eagerness only lasts for a very short time. The scent improves as the pack gets on better terms with its quarry, and the pace increases in proportion. Hounds tear up the big hill at Chuckla, on the top of which a large stone wall comes into view. There is no handy way round it, and besides hounds are really running now, so it is necessary to negociate this obstacle without delay if you wish to see what the pack is doing. Many of our trusty steeds make light of the jump, but the resounding clatter of stones in various directions tells us very clearly that some of the animals have not performed the operation with all the dexterity that might be wished. Down the hill rush the pack, and continue as far as the Andheri Road, at no very great distance from the Station. Immediately after crossing the road a somewhat curious incident occurs owing to a large number of the pack paying very decided attention to a litter of young pigs amongst a number of native houses almost abutting on to the road. The foremost horsemen pull up with ejaculations of disappointment and chagrin. About 2 couple of hounds, however, lead by that magnificent worker named Grecian, spring through the small orchard beyond, and call their comrades after them. One could yell as joyfully as did Mark Twain's miner, whose dead comrade turned up in the stranger treating him at the bar. You can hardly believe in such luck, but you must not stay to chuckle. Pop over the cactus hedge which surrounds the orchard at once, and you will be in time to witness one of the fastest bursts the pack has given us this season. You have heard, reader, that the bosom of Salsette is being scarred and seared by new bungalows and wells and market gardens in all directions. Some of them are near completion—others are as yet only planned, like American cities in their early youth in forest and prairie, worked out by wattle fences and large stones, but it is wonderful what virtues are brought out of horses and men when hounds really run. A dozen or so of the hunt, choosing the ground so far uncut by the desecrating spade, jump the fences close to the houses almost abreast, and the chase is carried on into more open country beyond. Now the hounds are streaming over a long tract of paddy bunds at a veritable steeplechase speed, and we have to follow them at the same determined pace. Are we not truly, gloriously, embodying the spirit of the "Dream of the old Meltonian," whose stirring lines will wake responsive echoes in every heart that beats under scarlet:—

"For the Fox-hounds are racing before us,
"Not a nose to the earth, not a stern in the air,
"And we know by the notes of that modified chorus,
"How straight we must ride if we wish to be there.

Forward through the open Palm groves in the direction of Goregaum go the Pack. For absolute galloping there is no district in the whole of Salsette to compare with it. Take your fences anywhere gentlemen, there's room for half a dozen whole hunts to compete over such a line, and there are not a dozen really close enough up to watch what hounds are doing with any danger of accuracy. The terrific speed increases as we eventually dip down into the valley of Marole, just below the well-known caves, and some of the slower hounds find themselves unable to hunt at the same pace as their fleeter brethren, and consequently fall somewhat behind, but, mark you, still travelling in no ordinary manner. Up a well-known pass between the gigantic hills goes the hunt, and it looks as if the chase was going to be continued as far as the charming grasslands at Malade, a taste of which we have unfortunately not been favoured with for many a long day. The stiffness of the pace has however now told severely upon our quarry, and he doubles straight back almost through the middle of the body of the pack, which in its feverish excitement dashes clean over him. This daring attempt to save his life does not prove of much avail, as hounds are too close and hot upon him to allow of its success. They have been driving him along unmercifully and unhesitatingly for upwards of thirty minutes, and doubling back themselves they are able without delay to put an end to the object of the hunt, but the savage tenacity of the jackal was however dearly shown by the marks of very severe bites on the hound which reached him first. It had been a first class gallop; in fact a much finer one than anybody could have anticipated so late in the season, when the conditions are not so conducive to fox-hunting as they are in January and perhaps early February with cold nights and heavy early morning dews.

JACKAL.

FOOTBALL IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, MARCH 5.

Two very even matches were played in the first round of the Madras Gymkhana Association Foot ball Tournament yesterday. The Gymkhana drew with the Cheshires, each side scoring a goal. The former protested against the latter's point gained from a penalty kick which it is alleged the Referee granted for hands, against the Gymkhana goal keeper. The Sub-Committee decided that it was unable to overrule the Referee's decision.

The other match, the 84th Battery of Artillery *versus* the Madras Railway also ended in a draw-love all.

Both matches are to be replayed to-day.

CAWNPORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

First Ties.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)
CAWNPORE, MARCH 5

The first ties of the Polo Tournament was played off yesterday afternoon the competing teams being the 8th Cavalry and the Somerset Light Infantry. There were four Chukkers, the game being fast and exciting and resulted in the victory for the Cavalry who made 6 goals and 1 subsidiary to their opponents 3 goals, six subsidiaries.

During the afternoon, the Officers, 74th Battery, R. F. A., were "At Home" on the Polo ground.

MURRAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW MARCH 5.

The Tie between the Northamptons and South Staffords in the Murray Football Tournament played yesterday afternoon resulted in a win for the Staffords by one goal to nil. The game was fairly even. Till half time there was no score.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday March 9th:—

A Class Handicap Race.—Course No. 6 and 2.

Course No. 6.—From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock Lighthouse, leaving both to starboard; thence round South Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port, and back to the Committee Vessel. Length of course—10 miles.

Course No. 2.—From Committee Vessel round Middle Ground Buoy, leaving it to starboard, round Markboat—with "R" flag at South Troopship Buoy, leaving it to starboard, and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course—1·9 miles.

Length of course 11·3 miles—start 3-30 p.m.

B class and C class. Combined Handicap Race—for a cup presented by Mr. C. H. Byrne. Course No. 17 reversed twice round.

Course No. 17.—From Committee Vessel round P. and O. Mooring Buoy "B" off Cross Island, round North Karanja Buoy, and back to the Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course—6·3 miles

Above will be reversed.

Length of course—12·6 miles; Start 3·15 p.m.

THE INDIAN TRUST ACT.

Proposed Amendment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, MARCH 5.

The Government of Madras have forwarded to the Government of India a letter from the Madras Chamber of Commerce urging an amendment in the Indian trusts Act to enable the trustees to deal with the securities of the District Boards. The view expressed by the Chamber have the support of the Madras Government who are addressing the Government of India on the subject.

BODY AND LIMBS RED PATCHES

Like Ringworm—Soreness and Itching Almost Unbearable—Doctor's Remedies made Him Worse—Could not Work with Comfort.

CUTICURA EFFECTS A PERFECT CURE

"About October of last year I noticed a small round red patch on each of my lower limbs not unlike ringworm. It gradually got so large and irritating that I could not go on with my work in comfort. Finally, sores began to spread all over both of my limbs and the itching and pain was so acute that I consulted a doctor who said the complaint was eczema. He gave me some salve, which I used for several weeks. Instead of improving, however, they got gradually worse and the soreness and itching at last got almost unbearable. I tried all kinds of other ointments which did me no good. One day I happened to see an account of how Cuticura Remedies had cured a case something like my own and I determined to try them. The following day I had less discomfort, and after using the Cuticura Remedies awhile my skin began to heal. The itching and irritation died away and the skin itself assumed a healthier appearance too. Perseverance with Cuticura has now resulted in a perfect cure. The quantity I required was one vial of Cuticura Pills, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and two tablets of Cuticura Soap. I will always recommend Cuticura to my friends. Daniel Steptoe, 26 Barrymore Ave., Queenstown. Feb. 8, 1906."

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

For Sore Hands and Feet with Cuticura.

Soak the hands or feet on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Wear on the hands during the night old, loose gloves, or bandage the feet lightly in old, soft cotton or linen.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, in vial of 60, to purify the blood.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "All about Humours."

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OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

BY THE WAY.

STOLEN PICTURES.

AMONG the stories of stolen pictures recalled by the robbery in Mr. Wertheimer's house in Park-lane is that of the theft, or rather mutilation, of Murillo's great picture in the Seville Cathedral. The thief got away to New York, where he remounted the part of the picture he had stolen and offered it for sale. He was traced by the Spanish police, extradited, tried, and punished. A still more curious story of the kind relates to one of Murillo's many pictures of the Virgin belonging to Marshal Soult. The figures of the Virgin and Child were cut out of this picture, and the thief was never discovered. Soult had two fresh figures painted in. At the sale of his effects the picture was bought by a gentleman who had actually purchased the stolen figures a few years before, and they were then restored to their proper place.

"THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE."

It is just about thirty years ago since the theft of Gains-borough's "Duchess of Devonshire" caused a great sensation in London. Messrs. Agnew had bought it for 10,000 guineas, and ten days afterwards it was exhibited at their Bond-street galleries. It had not been there more than a week when the attendant, entering the room one morning, found that the picture was gone. It had been cut out of its frame with a sharp instrument and carried clean away. Rewards were offered and every effort was made by the police to trace the thief without avail. It was not until 1901—five-and-twenty years afterwards—that the picture was restored to its owners, from America, under rather peculiar circumstances. The thief turned out to be the son of an Americanised German.

WHAT DID MOLTKE MEAN!

Mr. Haldane's mention, in his latest speech, of Moltke's method suggests a reminiscence of the great German soldiers which has at least the merit of being first-hand as well as a little enigmatic. The present writer being presented to the military maker of the Fatherland some time during the eighties, paid him, in very indifferent German, the neatest compliment he could upon the Teutonic fighting machine whose triumphs were marked by moral order as well as mathematical precision. "As regards our army," the great man rejoined, "I can accept your compliment upon it in the hour of victory. As for what I might be in the hour of defeat I do not know."

CHEMISTRY AND HEALTH.

In four years' time Professor G. D. Liveing, of St. John's College, Professor of Chemistry at Cambridge will celebrate his jubilee as a Professor. He was appointed in 1861 in succession to Professor J. Cumming, of Trinity College. Professor Cumming had held this post for forty-six years, having been made a Professor in the year of Waterloo. It is thus a fact that only one Professor of Chemistry has been elected in over ninety years. The air of laboratories is evidently exhilarating.

FRENCH IGNORANCE OF THE BIBLE.

As to the utter ignorance of the ordinary Frenchman of the Bible, Mr. Stead, in the *Review of Reviews* for February, gives a curious illustration in his own experience. At the General Election of 1900 he published a political pamphlet entitled "The Candidates of Cain," dedicated to all candidates who approved of the Boer war. A French publisher asked to be allowed to bring it out in a French translation in Paris. "But," he said, "you must give us another title. Nobody in France knows who Cain is." On Mr. Stead repeating this to some literary friends in Paris, they declared the publisher was right. "Are none of the Biblical characters known to this generation of Frenchmen?" Mr. Stead asked. "Not one," was the reply. "Nobody reads the Bible in France."

WHERE THEY SHOE GEESE.

The Vilna province of Lithuania, where such bitter weather has been experienced, is probably the only part of the world in which geese are shod. This district is famous for geese, which are driven on foot to distant markets. To prevent the birds getting footsore on the journey, they are made in the late autumn to practise the "goose-step" first in tar, and then through fine sand. The geese are thus provided with perfectly fitting pairs of boots, in which they can comfortably perform the 200 mile march to the goose fair at Warsaw.

THE OKAPI.

The skin and skull of the okapi brought home by Mr. Boyd Alexander have been presented by him to the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. A historical interest attaches to this particular specimen, a correspondent of the "Scotsman" points out, in that it was the first of this curious quadruped seen alive by a white man, and practically all that is known of its habits is derived from the observations and notes made by the late Captain G. B. Gosling and Mr. Boyd Alexander. The specimen in question has been placed in Professor Ray Lankester's hands for examination and determination. It was he, it may be remembered, who gave the name okapi to the animal on the discovery of the first specimen some five years ago.

MADAME CALVE'S STORY.

Madame Calve told an excellent story to a lady who interviewed her a few days ago. Of course the subject of conversation was success. The prima-donna according to the *Reader*, attributed her own success to hard work. "There are many good voices," she said, "that the world will never hear, because their owners are too indolent to develop them. It is like the story of the farmer. Looking up from his magazine, the farmer said vehemently to his wife one night: 'Do you know what I'd have done if I had been Napoleon?' 'Yes,' the woman answered. 'You'd have settled down in Corsica and spent your life grumbling about bad luck and hard times.'"

SOME LUCKY BRIDES.

If, as is announced, Mr. Charles M. Schwab, the American Steel King, gives £800,000 to his sister on the occasion of her forthcoming marriage, he will make an important addition to the list of ultra-regal presents bestowed on Transatlantic brides. When Miss Pierpont Morgan became the wife of Mr. Satterlee, not long ago, her father gave her bonds valued at a million dollars, a palatial house on the Hudson, and a diamond tiara, collar, and corsage of fabulous cost. Miss Roosevelt's wedding-gifts numbered 4,000, and were said to be worth £200,000 at least; and Mr. D'Arcy's presents to his bride (Miss Nutting) included a rope of 400 exquisitely matched pearls, with diamonds and other jewels of an estimated value of £100,000. Miss Laura McLaughlin received a million dollars in presents, ranging from a solid gold dinner service to a diamond necklace each stone of which weighed 9½ carats; and the gifts of 'Boss' Tweed's daughter on her marriage were estimated at £60,000 dols. One of the most novel of these princely gifts was that of the proprietor of the *Novoye Vremya* to his daughter, which took the form of the daily profits of one of the advertising pages of his newspaper, representing an income of £3,000 a year.

SMARTNESS AND ARISTOCRACY.

The death of Lady Cadogan, following at no very long interval that of Lady Spencer, removes the second of Ireland's most famous vice-queens in the last century's second half. As regards social and fashionable distinction, these two ladies were about equal. Both also took the same practical interest in reviving more than one almost extinct Irish industry. The true social parallel but seen "the Spencers and the Cadogans" lies in the fact that each of these countesses began by setting her face against "smartness" as a cult, and ended not, indeed, by cordial conversion to it, but by practically recognising it as an institution inevitably incidental to courtiership a la mode. The "fine fleur" aristocratic fashion was the European as well as Irish reputation won by Lady Cadogan's stately splendour for herself and her husband.

THE TWO PATIENTS.

["Nowadays hat-trimming is a common complaint among the fair sex. Indeed, the woman who has never had an attack of millinery is abnormal." A writer in THE TRIBUNE.]

Dearest Chloe, I am very
Much inclined to think that you
Have developed millinery,
As I have developed "flue."

That is why, when I am aching
Horribly from top to toe,
You are comfortably making
An experimental bow.

That must be the reason, dearest,
Why you calmly sit and trim,
While I suffer the severest
Agonies in every limb.

Thi[illegible]le snowy
[illegible]make you sneeze,
[illegible]loe,
[illegible]disease.

L. W.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

RETTY TROUSSEAU GOWNS.

Some exquisite gowns for the trousseau of Miss. W Yuill, whose marriage to the Earl of Portarling to takes place to-day, have been created by the Dover street house Paquin. Amongst the evening gowns are two of the most elegant creation, a high dinner gown and an evening dress. The dinner gone of pale rose Oriental satin is a graceful example of the modified Empire style. The skirt shows handsome incrustation of malines lace, laid over pink velvet. The bodice is beautifully embroidered in fine silver thread, and the sleeves and empiecement, high to the throat, of Malines lace. A lovely white velvet evening gown in Empire style, with plain skirts falling in long graceful folds, has a swathed corsage and a berthe of silver lace caught with a silver rose defines the out line of the decolate. A delightful afternoon gown fashioned in a noval style, has a quaint little coates of old green bungalinette, with undersleeves of fine filet lace and trimmed with tiny gold buttons. The skirt of soft green silk is veiled with black mousseline da soie. Another charming gown is of white cloth made in simple clinging lines, on the bodice of which are handsome Irish lace incrustations, and a cravatte of green silk. A little Empire coat is worn with this.

BILLIARDS FOR GRACE.

Billiards is recognized now always as an excellent game for women. One of the astonishing things about billiards is that the game has not been taken up more seriously by women, but the obvious reply is that women have so few opportunities of handing a cue. Billiards is decidedly a woman's game. She possesses delicacy of touch in a far greater degree than man, said a lady billiard expert the other day, and, moreover, the training and practise add grace and suppleness to the figure. The novice desirous of mastering the intricacies of the game will find excellent handbooks with diagram complete and full explanation of the various strokes. Another good plan is to take a course of lessons, and afterwards to neglect no opportunity of watching good play. A suitable dress to wear when playing billiards is an important point. A neat, easyfitting blouse and tailor-made skirt will always be satisfactory, and at the same time it is essential that the sleeves should be short, and free from hanging lace or frills.

ARTISTIC POTTERY.

Biscuit-coloured pottery is the latest fad of the artistic, and it can be had in a great variety of shapes and kinds from the huge flower-pot to the smallest decorative item and narrow line Greek key border in blue around the upper adge gives a touch of colour. Some rose jars recentlyexhibited were most attractive. These jars were tall with pale pink and pale yellow roses clinging to green foliage and they looked most effective. The new fluted glass combines strength and beauty, and the engraved fruit and floral pieces are most decorative, and table-centres and fancy vases can be had in great variety. Punch-bowl sets are in great demand just now for refreshments at evening functions. The most popular are of glass, although more expensive; highly ornamented china ones are also in vogue. The newest shape of the bowl and the accompanying little glasses or cups are high. Beautiful sets are in elaborate cut glass, and more expensive ones are in rock crystal, and those of china are almost covered with an encrustation of rich acid gold, or a huge all over rose design in natural colour and size. A real novelty was of fine ruby glass, partially overlaid with silver in elaborate open-work, through which the glass gleamed brightly. Cups of the same style, and a gold-lined ladle, with a handle of ruby glass overlaid with a handle, with a handle of ruby glass overlaid with silver, completed the set. Clocks, candelabra, ashtrays, and all sorts of things can be had in this silver overlaid glass, which is becoming extremely popular. Handsome jardinieres are being made of natural wood, in the form of tubs. Each has three substantial brass bands around it, and brass handles on each side, while the lining is crimson. The great advantage which they possess is that of strength, and one need have no fear of them breaking.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

U. P. LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

"Second forecast of the linseed and rapeseed crops for 1906-07. (Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1904-05 the areas under (*a*) linseed and (*b*) rape and mustard in the United Provinces have represented (*a*) some 17·4 per cent. and (*b*) some 2·5 per cent, respectively, of the total area under these crops in British India.

The winter rains though late have been beneficial to the linseed and rapeseed crops, but continued cloudy weather has produced fungoid diseases in places.

The crops are not however reported to have been seriously effected and an outturn of 80 per cent. of the normal for the province as a whole is present estimated in the case of each oilseed compared with 70 per cent. last year. These estimates must however be received with caution as the effect of disease cannot be determined with any degree of certainty till the crops are harvested.

U. P. WHEAT.

Second forecast of the wheat corp for 1906-07, Note—On an average of the five years ending 1904-05 the area under wheat in the United Provinces has represented some 27·9 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India. The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (*a*) in British India and (*b*) in the United Provinces has, in the five years ending 1904-05 averaged (*a*) some 39·2 per cent, and (*b*) some 50·9 per cent. respectively.

In December some useful rain was received in parts of the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions; elsewhere there was practically no rain. The first, third and fourth weeks of January were dry, but in the second rain fell in nearly all districts. The falls were general and sufficient for the time being in parts of Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand divisions, elsewhere they were light and scattered. Good general rain has fallen throughout the province in the first two weeks of February and benefited the unirrigated wheat crop. Local damage from hail has been reported from some places; a more serious danger is the spread of rust which has been favoured by the continued wet and cloudy weather. The exact damage from this cause cannot be known until the crop is harvested but there is reason to fear that it will be serious in a considerable portion of the provinces. In Oudh and in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions the wheat crop is at present estimated at 80 per cent. of the normal; in Allahabad at 90 per cent; in Agra and Rohilkhand at 95 and in Meerut at 100. For the province as a whole the crop is estimated at 90 per cent. of the normal compared with 80 last year. These estimates are however provisional; the injury from rust is the dominant factor in estimating the year's yield, and as has been said above its extent is still unknown. This relates to condition up to the 20th February.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Elphinstone	3	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	15	11	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao Famanwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	16	13	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar	0	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	5	35
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	8	5	12
G Mahim and Worli	5	2	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	11
Total	55	42	156
Total plague deaths to date	135,830		179
Same date last year	90	51	

THE New Zealand Premier says that New Zealand wishes to keep in the forefront at the Colonial Conference the question of the maintenance of a white race in Australasia.

A JOLLY SPREAD

of good things at teatime can easily be made at home with the aid of that quick and sure raising powder

'Paisley Flour'

—made by—

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Recipes are in every tin. The directions are very clear and easy to follow.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A most amazing claim seems to have been set up in the United States by the publishers who assisted in drafting the new Copyright Bill, which has just been reported by the Committee of Congress appointed to deal with it. This was no less that that the owner of copyright in a book should have "the sole and exclusive right . . . to sell, distribute, exhibit, or let for hire, or offer or keep for sale, distribution, exhibition, or hire, any copy of such work." The effect of this sweeping clause would have been to put an immediate end to all traffic in second-hand copies of copyright works and to make the existence of all circulating libraries a practical impossibility. This monstrous claim of the American publishers has been rightly rejected by Congress, which has eliminated the provision in question. If it had been allowed to stand the private purchaser of an American copyright work would have found it hard to say what he got for his money. "The purchaser of a Copyrighted article," as the secretary of the American Library Copyright League observed, "would not become the absolute owner of it. He would acquire by his purchase only the right to read it and let it stand on the shelves of his library. He could not sell it, nor would it be an asset of his estate after his death." It is almost incredible that the salutary principle of an author's copyright should be thus extended, even in desire; the common sense of mankind would never allow it to be so extended in practice. Yet there seems to be no room for doubting that the claim was not only made but embodied in the first draft of the bill submitted to Congress. The Librarian of Congress, who was responsible for the wording of that draft, has, indeed, disclaimed any intention of giving the owner of a copyright the right to control resales of his book but it seems difficult to understand the meaning of the clause in question if that was not its intention. It is as well that book buyers in general should realise the nature of the claims which are included in publisher's theories of copyright at any rate in the United States.

THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF BOOKS.

We strongly disagree with a commercial theory of the value of books which has been put forward by the manager of the "Times" Book Club. In one of his latest utterances he has held up a well-known publisher to opprobrium on the ground that of two books which he priced at 21s, the one contains nearly twice as many words as the other, in addition to a larger allowance of illustrations. He returns to the charge in a letter in which he holds up the fact that of two six-shilling novels one contains 190,000 words and another only 72,000 as an illustration of "the stupid inflexibility of the trust prices for fiction." We sincerely hope that the matter at issue will not be obscured by what Mr. Quiller Couch has aptly called "the bagman's estimate." Is it seriously to be maintained that a novel, or indeed a book of any sort, is to be valued by weight! The "price per thousand words" is not exactly a canon of criticism, and to hold it up as the sole criterion of a book's value to the purchaser is to ignore all the qualities that distinguish literature from pot-boiling. Are we to say that a novel of 100,000 words by Mr. Meredith is worth exactly half as much as one of 200,000 by Mr. Hall Caine? Yet that is the conclusion to which the contention that prices should be in accord with length of books must lead us. We are reminded of Macaulay's argument as to the relative value of one or two witnesses in trials for treason. "The one witness may be Tillotson or Ken. The two witnesses may be Oates and Bedloe." Books cannot be sold, like groceries, with the help of a pair of scales, and to suggest that their length should be the sole factor in determining their prices is a perilous approach to that principle.

THE TRIALS OF LEXICOGRAPHERS.

A correspondent of the "Spectator" calls attention to the lack of foundation for one of the pleasant stories about the trials of dictionary-makers. "Condog," which is found in a few instances as a synonym for "concur," has usually been attributed to a fit of temper on the part of one of these harmless drudges. In Littleton's Latin-English Dictionary, which was published in 1678, "concurro" is rendered to "concur, to condog." The story goes that Littleton had a stupid amanuensis, who failed to catch the English equivalent of "concurro" and the learned lexicographer peevishly growled at him, "concur—condog!" which the amanuensis faithfully wrote down. As authors did not always see their proofs in the seventeenth century, there was a shadow of likelihood in this story. But a reference to the "New English Dictionary" or to Nares's "Glossary"—the latter is quoted by the correspondent in question—disproves it. In 1623 Henry Cockeram gave "condog" in his small Dictionary as a synonym for "concur," and the earliest example of its use in that sense is to be found in Lyly's "Galathea," which was printed in 1592. Other quotations given in the "New English Dictionary" show that the word was in fairly common use in the early seventeeth century, so that the story about Littleton and his amanuensis is merely as Dr. Murray points out, "a notable instance of the fiction put in circulation before the history of words was investigated." One is sorry to lose that agreeable fiction; but "magis amica veritas."

THE SOCIETY OF AUTHORS.

Amongst the useful pieces of work which have been done by the Society of Authors must certainly be included a case which is reported in the current number of "The Author." Mr. John Foster Fraser arranged with a French publisher, M. Dumoulins, for the translation of his book on some industrial aspects of the United States, called "America at Work." When the translation appeared the author was much annoyed to find that a chapter had been incorporated in it which was frankly a puff of an American insurance Company. "As Mr. Foster Fraser had taken special care in writing the book to make no reference to any particular merchant, tradesman, insurance company, &c., wishing to avoid any chance of a charge, of advertising, the insertion of this chapter naturally tended to damage his reputation as a writer." The Society of Authors, which he asked to take up the case, began an action in the French courts who held that the insertion of this forged chapter was an infringement of what French law recognises as the "moral rights" of the author. Accordingly Mr. Foster Fraser obtained a reasonable sum as damages, and the right to have the judgment printed in a French paper at the cost of the offending publisher. Probably an English court would have given a similar judgment, although, so far as we remember, the question has not been raised in this country in a similar form. It has, however, been established that a publisher who has purchased the entire copyright of a work has no right to issue a new edition in which a third person has been employed to make alterations without giving full notice of that fact; in other words, the author of a book, even if he sells his copyright, does not part with the right to safeguard his reputation. This judgment would probably cover any such case as has been described. It is only common sense that this should be so, and the common law is not so far removed from common sense as Mr. Bumble desired to make out.

DICKEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The ninety-fifth anniversary of Charles Dickens's birth, which occurred recently and was celebrated by the Dickens Fellowship, has been made the occasion of a very graceful proposal to commemorate his work by the establishment of a national Dickens library in London. The managers of the Guildhall Library have offered to set apart a special room for such a collection, and it is proposed to provide a nucleus for it by purchasing the Dickens collection of the late F. G. Kitton, which Mrs. Kitton has offered for the very moderate sum of £300. The proprietors of "T. P.'s Weekly," which has taken the matter up with enthusiasm, have offered to start the subscription for raising this sum with £25, and there is little doubt that the numerous admirers of Dickens will provide the rest; suscriptions, are invited by the editor of the periodical in question, at 5, Tavistock-street, London, W. C. Mr. Kitton's collection is probably as complete as any of the kind which has been made, and is especially rich in the department of magazine and newspaper articles relating to the novelist, some of which are unique—as, for instance, Mr. Swinburne's "Quarterly" article, which includes a letter from its author containing some paragraphs which were deleted in proof. It is to be hoped that the required sum will be speedily raised, as there could be no better way of commemorating at once the immense popularity of Dickens and the useful bibliographical services which Mr. Kitton did to his fame.

WRITING FOR MAGAZINES.

In the rather thankless walks of literature we may reckon that of writing for magazines, except in the minority of cases where it leads to fame and fortune. Yet it is surprising what an amount of conscientious and careful writing goes into ephemeral "articles" on any and every topic under the sun. Last week there passed away Mrs. Margaret Dinorben Griffith, a woman who wrote with surprising versatility in her day, but without the hold she deserved, it is safe to say, upon the admiration and gratitude of her readers. Yet she contributed a notable series, entitled "Unknown Paris," to the "Pall Mall Magazine" of 1892-94. In which she investigated and described the life of the art students and the students of the Latin Quarter, of the "chiffonniers," the "petits artisans," and beggars, and, at the other end of the scale, the leading authors, dramatists, and savants. She likewise investigated the hospitals and prisons of Paris, up to that date being the only lady who had been permitted to enter the men's prisons.

THE decision to proceed no further with the attempt to restore Holyrood Chapel (a work for which the late Lord Leven left a large sum) has drawn a letter of protest from Lord Rosebery.

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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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You won't need to "hug the fire" in order to keep warm, and you won't "dread going outdoors," if your blood is rich, and if your general health is in good condition. It is only when your blood is poor and your health is run down that the cold goes through you like a knife.



Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS,

Are an extremely valuable blood-making, blood enriching, strength-building, system invigorating TONIC FOOD for putting you in splendid physical condition to defy winter's rigors. Sharpens the appetite. Implants NEW vigor and vim into your whole system. They relieve indigestion and permanently cure all acute forms of stomach trouble. Price, Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 pills. V. P. P. charges extra. Can be had of

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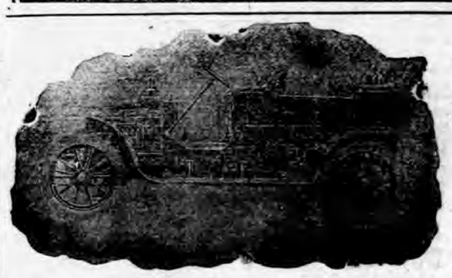
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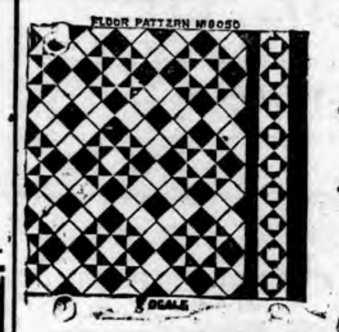
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SUPPLEMENT.

THE Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1907.

TELEGRAMS.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Sir Charles Rivaz' Farewell Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 5.

At the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Sirdar Partap Singh, in a few words of farewell, wished His Honour the President, on behalf of the Council good-bye and God-speed.

His Honour the President, then addressing the Council, said :—

"As this is the last time that I shall have the honour of presiding over a meeting of this Council, I should like to make a few farewell remarks before we separate. At our first meeting, after I assumed charge of my present post, I said that I hoped my tenure of office would be characterised by a satisfactory outturn of sound and solid, but unostentatious and unsensational, legislation. I think I may fairly claim that this hope has been realised during the past five years.

"Fourteen new Enactments, including the Act we have passed to-day, have been added to our Provincial Statute Book. Of these, one was a special and temporary measure dealing with matters connected with the Coronation Durbar which was held at Delhi in January 1903; but the rest of this legislation will, I trust, prove to be of permanent utility and benefit to the people of this province; and some of these Enactments, such as the Court of Wards Act; the Minor Canals Act and the Pre-emption Act are measures of very significant importance and value.

"Only three of the Acts we have made during my term of office have, as far as I recollect, given rise to any difference of opinion during their passage through our Council. One of these was the Loans Limitation Act which has extended the period of limitation for ordinary money claims from three to six years; and as regards this Enactment, I am able to say that, as far as can be seen at present after nearly three years' experience of its working, it is fulfilling its main object of diminishing litigation between money-lenders and their agricultural debtors by providing greater facilities for the private settlement of such cases. The other Acts, which have evoked criticism on some of their provisions, are the Colonies Act which we have just passed into law after introducing some important modifications into it and the Amendment of the Land Alienation Act which we passed a week ago. As regards the former of these Enactments, I have full confidence that experience of its working will show that while strengthening the hands of the Officers who are responsible for the administration of the Canal Colonies to the extent necessary to enable them to discharge their important duties effectively, its provisions are in no way detrimental; but on the contrary, really beneficial to the true interests of the Colonists themselves. And as regards the Amendment of the Land Alienation Act of 1900, the abolition of the Statutory Agriculturist to which the Hon'ble Thakar Mahan Chand objected, is, as was fully explained when the Bill was discussed, essential to the carring out of the full policy of the Act.

"Gentlemen, I much regret that the time has come for me to bid you farewell, and I wish you all success in your future legislative labours."

Farewell Visits by Native Chiefs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 5.

The Maharaja of Patiala paid the Lieutenant-Governor a farewell visit on Monday forenoon, and the Rajas of Jind and Nabba took formal leave of Sir Charles Rivaz a little later. They were followed by the Raja of Mandi, the Regent of Maler Kotla, the Raja of Sukat and the Raja of Kalsis

The Raja of Sirmur, the Raja of Faridkot with the Council of that State, and the Raja of Jubbal had private farewell interviews with His Honour in the afternoon.

DISSATISFACTION AT ALIGARH COLLEGE.

Meeting at Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 5.

A meeting of influential Mahomedans was held here yesterday to consider the recent distressing events which occurred at Aligarh. Amongst others present were Rajah Nanshad Ali Khan, Talukdar Sheikh Neayet Ullah Sahib, Taluqdar Nawab Ali Hosain Khan Mahomed Arabi, M. A., Sheikh Shahid Husain, B. A., (Cantab), Abdul Wahid Khan, B. A., (Oxford), and Mirza Habib Hosain, Headmaster, Husainabad High School, Lucknow. Syed Nabi Ullaha, one of the deputation to the Viceroy in October last was in the chair.

The following resolutions were passed :—"This meeting deplores the present state of affairs in Aligarh College and hopes a better understanding will soon be brought about between the College staff and students. The meeting hopes that the students of Aligarh will return to Alma Mater at the end of the holidays, being present on the first day the College re-opens. The meeting is of opinion that three more members, to be elected by the Aligarh Old Boys Association, be added to the Commission appointed to enquire into the causes of the dissatisfaction prevailing amongst students and to suggest remedies for a better understanding in future."

Copies of the resolution to be sent to the Secretary, Aligarh College, with intimation that the meeting will anxiously await the result of the enquiry to be held during the Easter Holidays.

WEDDING AT LAHORE.

Rivaz—Dobbs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 5.

A wedding was one of the last fuctions in which Sir Charles and Lady Rivaz took part before leaving the Punjab and it was a specially interesting and happy function for them as the bride is their niece, Miss Esme Rivaz, and the bridgroom Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, I. C. S., her cousin. He is Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department and has been on special duty with the Amir throughout His Majesty's tour and to this fact he owes the presence of His Majesty among the wedding guests. The ceremony itself was a very quiet one owing to its being Lent and there were no flowers or choir in the Cathedral where it took place.

The Bishop of Lahore officiated. Miss Masson and Miss Ducane Smithe were bridesmaids. Captain Ramsay was bestman and Sir Charles Rivaz gave his niece away. The bride who looked extremely pretty, was gowned in white satin with a slight train and the prettily draped bodice had touches of silver on it. Her veil was of tulle and she carried a lovely shower bouquet of white flowers and wore a sapphire and diamond pendant.

After the ceremony at the Cathedral a Reception was held at Government House. Refereshments were served in the beautiful dining room. The cake was cut in the orthodox style and just then His Majesty the Amir arrived and after he had congratulated the happy pair Sir Danzil Ibbetson proposed their health in a neat little speech.

CAPTAIN HOLLAND'S ACCIDENT.

Fall Over a Precipice.

CONDITION SERIOUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 5.

Captain E. F. Holland of the 39th Garhwal Rifles met with a serious accident while on reconnaissance duty, on the 28th of February. He lost his footing while on the hill-side and fell down a precipice 200 feet, sustaining serious injuries to his head.

His condition is grave.

THE PESHAWAR GARRISON.

Virulent Form of Pneumonia in Camp.

SEGREGATION ADOPTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 5.

The Peshawar Correspondent to the *Pioneer* telegraphs that during the last few months a number of men belonging to the three Mule Corps stationed at Peshawar have been admitted to Hospital suffering from pneumonia, the cases generally terminating fatally.

The suspicions of the Medical authorities were then aroused by the fact that similar cases began to occur in the 59th Sind Rifles, whose Hospital is shared by the Mule Corps, and in consideration of the fact that the class of men in the Mule Corps is hardened by open-air life and accustomed to facing all weathers and is little subject to pneumonia, it is now understood that the disease in question is of an infectious and violent type, possibly akin to typhus fever. The Mule Corps and a portion of the 59th Sind Rifles have consequently been isolated in a segregation camp, to guard against the possibility of infection being communicated to other regiments in the Garrison.

CHINA'S AWAKENING.

Traveller's Experience.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 5.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer* from London, dated the 4th of March, has it that the *Times'* Pekin Correspondent who travelled overland to Hanoi Tongkin, noticed many signs of China's awakening and none of any anti-foreign feeling. He was struck by the spread of Western education and a widespread desire to learn English, but found that there was a regrettable dearth of good teachers.

UNLICENSED SALE OF LIQUOR.

Arrest of a Foreign Cigarette Shop-Keeper.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

Last night Chief Superintendent Bird of the Excise Preventive Service, arrested Mrs. Herchevitch in Waterloo Street on a charge of selling imported liquors without a license. The accused keeps a Cigarette Shop, and she supplied two Preventive Officers in plain clothes with drink, for which she was charged.

THE LATE MARCHIONESS OF RIPON.

Condolence from Cawnpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MARCH 5.

The members of the Cawnpore Bar Association have sent a cablegram to the Marquis of Ripon tendering their deepest condolence in his great affliction at the death of the Marchioness of Ripon.

OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE AT CAWNPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MARCH 5.

Plague has broken out seriously in the Civil Lines in various compounds of European residents. Several deaths among the Native servants occupying the out-offices in their masters' compounds occurred within the past week. General evacuations of the out-offices has taken place and amongst other precautions all out-offices have been unroofed. No pase is reported amongst Europeans.

RECEPTION OF THE NAWAB OF DACCA.

Triumphal Entry into Comilla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COMILLA, MARCH 5.

The Nawab Bahadur of Dacca arrived at Chandpore yesterday night from Calcutta and was received by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nawab Ali Choudry and a large number of Mahomedan gentlemen, the whole party being accommodated for the night on three of the steamers belonging to the Nawab. At about 8 p. m. he received an influential deputation from Comilla followed by one from Chandpore, and started this afternoon by a Special Train and has just arrived here.

The Nawab's reception on landing and going to his train at Chandpore was most enthusiastic. The landing place was crowded by some hundreds of Mahomedans and the way from the beach to the train was lined by Volunteers. He and Khan Bahadur Nawab Ali Choudry were received by the assembly with loud cheers and Mahomedan expressions of rejoicing and welcome. The carriages and engine were decorated with flags and ever-greens and the Captain of the Volunteers read an English poem of welcome. From the time of his landing till the train started bombs were being fired as a salute. The Nawab Bahadur appeared quite overcome with the reception accorded him and before getting into his Saloon, in a very modest speech, thanked the Reception Committee and the Volunteers saying that he felt happy that the reception given to him was not personal but on account of the great national cause which he, with others, had started and for which he was going to Comilla.

Nawab Ali Choudry also made a fiery little speech urging the Mahomedans to join together in the cause.

At every station which the train passed bombs were fired as salutes and as the train reached Comilla Station the Nawab was received with vociferous cheering by some 2,000 Mahomedans. The station was beautifully decorated in scarlet cloth laid from the platform up to where the carriage stood. As the train approached the platform the band struck up "See the conquering hero comes," while in spite of the Volunteers the rush, to kiss the Nawab's hands, was something awful. It took him quite 20 minutes to reach his carriage. The place was gorgeously decorated with flags and hunting and in a triumphant order the Nawab Bahadur with Nawab Ali Choudry were driven through the town in a magnificent carriage and pair to the residence of the Choudry Sahabib which looks quite festive with flags and decorations while the grounds have the appearance of a large camp with tents for the guests of the Choudry Sahaib.

The Nawab Bahadur receives a public Address to-morrow morning and in the evening he addresses a mass meeting on the subject of the All India Moslem League and the formation of a National Fund.

Great rejoicing prevails throughout the town.

ANTI-PARTITIONISTS AT WORK.

The Nawab of Dacca was yesterday evening being driven in procession through the town where large crowds had gathered to see him. Some person from amongst the Hindus threw a stone at the Nawab from which he narrowly escaped being hurt. This riled the Mahomedans so much that I hear a free fight took place in which the Hindoos have come off second best.

Apparently the anti-partitionists had prearranged that by hook or crook the mass meeting of this evening should not come off and are trying all they can to pick a quarrel with the Mahomedans.

This was evidently a part of the preconcerted arragement, for later on in the evening some of the Hindoo shops and places were invaded with the object of looting so that the authorities may be induced to intervene. But the game has been seen through and the police see no reason to apprehend a breach of the peace of the slightest character. A petition has been presented to the District Judge stating that the Hindoos apprehend being beaten and robbed.

The town is perfectly quiet.

The Nawab attended a meeting this morning under a huge "shamiana" to which he was conducted amidst shouts of "Marhab a" by the Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, headed by a band. The meeting was a very crowded one also attended by all the leading Mahomedans of the place. The proceedings commenced with the reading of passages from Koran. Then was read an Address of welcome in Persian on behalf of the Anjuman by Moulvie Ali Ahmed Zamindar and Honorary Magistrates. To this the Nawab read a reply in Persian which was frequently cheered. Then was read from the same Anjuman an Address of welcome in Bengallee to which the Nawab read a lengthy reply in Bengalee and which received loud applause. Then were read a panegeric in Bengalee on the League and on the Nawab's public services, and this was followed by a Kaside in Persian composed for the occasion by Moulvi Basirooddin Ahmed for which at its conclusion he was much applauded.

After this the Nawab rose and addressed the audience in Urdoo, exhorting the people to be moderate and not over exultant over the partition, and in alluding to last night's occurrence he said that while he was sorry for what had occurred, yet he was glad to find that none of them took any part in the rowdyism of last night, and advised them on no account to break the peace; to offer the left check if they had been slapped on the right, but on no account to retaliate or take the law in their own hands.

The Choudry Sahib and the people are incensed at the imputation of their complicity in last night's affair, and on learning of the narrow escape which the special train met with which brought the Nawab yesterday. They persist in declaring that this must be a part of the preconcerted arrangements.

The Nawab this evening attends a mass meeting where he is to speak on the All India Moslem League and the National Fund.

LATER.

The mass meeting of this evening was a huge one; there were at least 20,000 people, all Musalmans, present.

The meeting will probably not be over till 10 o'clock. It is most orderly. Meanwhile in the town there is no sign whatever of turbulent behaviour; everything is remarkably peaceful and quiet.

The Nawab who made a speech in English—a translation of which in Bengalee was also read—was vociferously cheered. A string of resolutions are to be passed partially approving of the partition, of the formation of the All India Moslem League and National fund. The meeting is attended by all the leading Mussulmans in and about Comilla. Amongst those present were Syeds Hasam Hyder Chowdry, Abbul Jallar Choudhry, Kazi Raziuddin Ahmed Zemindars, Devan Mastafa Ali, Moulvis Ali Ahmed Ibrahim, Hossain Abdul Hamid Abdul Raoof Nagiruddin, Ahmed Zamindar. The utmost enthusiams prevails.

ALLEGED MURDER AND THEFT.

Case against a Babu.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

The case in which one Hurri Poddu Biswas is accused of murdering his kinsman Babu M. L. Biswas, Naib of the Ghosh Zamindars, and Babu C. C. Bosu, and of robbing the former of Rs. 6,000, is proceeding.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

DUTIES.

Captain A. O. Lash, 113th, Infantry is appointed Fort Field Officer for the current week vice Major F. L. Lloyd Jones, 113th Infantry relieved.

"Next for duty."—Captain E. A. F. Redl, 113th Infantry.

DRILL AND INSTRUCTION.

The O. C. 113th Infantry is authorised to commence the annual course of musketry of the Regiment on or after 15th March.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

4th Class Assistant Surgeon E. A. Cotton held Medical and Sub Medical charge of "E" Co., Royal Scots at Santa Cruz, from 29th to 31st January inclusive.

TRANSPORT—SEA.

Duty Officers.—"Per" H. T. "Plassy":—The following Officers are appointed to do duty with troops on board the Hired Transport "Plassy" sailing to-day 6th inst:—Lieut. Col. H. B. Scaife, Royal Sussex.,—O. C. Troops. Captain A. S. Carlyon, West Ridings.—Adjutant. Lieut. and Quarter Master R. Pillinger, 10th Hussars.—Quarter-Easter, Captain H. R. Charley, R. I. Rifles., Lieut. A. C. Hewitt, 2nd Royal Fusilliers, A. M. Devas, 1st Essex Regt, G. B. A. Cooper, 1st Middlesex Regt, E. J. Mackenzie, R. F. A., A. J. Pott, King's Own Regt., 2nd Lieut. G. D. Edwards, Manchester Regt., M. Foy, Queen's Regt. C. W. Miles, 1st Somerset L. Infy., F. W. Coventry. 2nd Royal Fusiliers.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Camp Office of the Director General of Ordnance in India close at Calcutta on Tuesday, the 5th March, all correspondence and telegrams should be addressed to Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA MARCH 5.

Major-General Browne, Commanding the Garhwal Brigade, has been selected for appointment to Divisional Command, when Lieutenant-General O. Moore-Creagh takes up the duties of Military Secretary on the India Office.

Major-General Browne will be posted to the Mhow Division.

Lieutenant Hagger, of the 22nd Cavalry, is appointed, temporarily, to the Remount-Department and is posted to the Remount Department at Mona.

Major-General Sir J. Wolfe-Murray assumed charge of the Secunderabad Division from the 1st of March 1907.

W. C. T. U. OF INDIA.

Address on Temperance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE MARCH 5.

A large gathering met at an "At Aome" at the residence of Mrs. J. F. T. Hallowes, president, W. C. T. U. of India, to hear her address on the work in India and in these provinces, where there is a membership of 1,000. Mrs. Hallowes pointed out to the audience that the W. C. T. U. of India which has a membership of upwards of 500,000 abstaining women representing 31 countries in the United States, having 300,000 in Great Britain and in Ireland 104,000, in Scotland 400,000, and in Canada 12,000. She dwelt on the need for women to guard homes of their nations against the enemy of every race—alcohol, and quoted the Report of the Royal Commission on physical deterioration which designated alcohol as the most destructive agent of physical efficiency and declared that most authoritative medical science every European country in an international medical manifesto declared that alcohol was poison and should be classed with other drugs and not used as a beverage.

TRANSFER OF A POPULAR OFFICIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MARCH 5.

The transfer of Mr. Ascham, Agent of the Cawnpore Branch of the National Bank of India to Tuticorin will be greatly regretted by all classes of the community amongst whom Mr. Ascham was most popular for his unvarying courtesy in society. He will also be greatly missed by the Bank's staff who deplore his departure and as a memento of his *regime* a photo group of the staff in which he is the central figure, was taken at his residence and presented to him.

NEW BRITISH AGENT AT KABUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

Fakir Saiyed Iftikhar-uddin, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab and Revenue Member of the Tonk State in Rajputana, has been selected by His Excellency the Viceroy for the appointment of British Agent at Kabul.

The Fakir Sahib starts to meet the Amir on or about the 7th March.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "UMZUMBI."

The following passengers are booked to proceed to Weymouth per s.s. "Umzumbi" sailing to-day at 1 p.m. Passengers are requested to be at No. 16 Victoria Dock at noon where the medical inspection will take place at 12·30 p.m.

Major H. C. Arnim, Mrs Boileau, (Nurse and child) Mr., Mrs., Miss. and Master Braidwood, Lieut. Brown, Lieut. F. Brousson, Mr. and Mrs Chambers, (Nurse, child. and 2 infants,) Mrs. Coutts, and 3 children, Lieut. D'Aguilar, Mr., Mrs., Dwane and 2 children, Mrs. Etheridge and child, Mr. H. W. Foote, Lieut: Colonel Hewett, Mr. C. T. Kreiser, Mr. F. Meyer, Lieut. Milman, Mrs. Parker and 3 Masters, Mr., Mrs. Rogers and 2 Infants, Miss. J. N. Smith, Mr. A. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Spencer, Lieut. Stafford Mrs Swettenham and child Mrs. Vigne and child and Lieut. J. Watts. B.

MR. D. G. PADHYE has given notice to request the Municipal Commissioner at the next meeting of the Corporation to take action against the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company in regard to the posts erected and to be erected by them for fixing electric wires, and to compel them to have them well lighted during the night. For requesting the Commissioner to induce the Tramway Company to put below the ground surface the lower portions of the posts so as to minimise the danger of accidents. For addressing a representation to Government enquiring whether a Government Resolution, quoted by several newspapers, directing that no officer of Government shall interfere with the free choice of candidates by elective bodies has been issued by Government, and pointing out that if so the orders issued thereby were openly and flagrantly violated by four Government officers in connection with the recent Justices' Election.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper and by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

MEERUT INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, MARCH 4.

In the two games played concurrently this afternoon the 15th Hussars beat the Royal Dragoons by four goals, three subsidiaries to one goal, three subsidiaries; the 10th Hussars beat the 17th Lancers by two goals, seven subsidiaries to two goals, three subsidiaries.

The corresponding game on adjoining ground was between the Royal Hussars, Messrs. Hon'ble Annesley Palmer Major Vaughan and Mr. Palmer (back) and the 17th Lancers, Captains Melvill Corden and Fletcher and Mr. Lechett (back).

The umpires were Colonel Phayre and Major Lecky.

This was a very fine game and the spectators were dividing their attention as much to this as to one previously described.

In the first chukker the Lancers all but scored their shot at flags it struck the post and rolled back into play. It was good chukker with lots of activity, but devoid of score.

Second Chukker.—The same level and high pressure character of the game was maintained by each team scoring one goal.

The Third Chukker was a very good bond. The Hussars had rather the best of it and put up two subsidiaries.

The Fourth Chukker was a good fast chukker which the Lancers rather pressed. The Hussars added a minor point to their score which now stood—Hussars, one goal and three subsidiaries to one goal.

Fifth Chukker was an exceptionally lively bout, the Hussars adding one major and one minor point while the Lancers scored two subsidiaries.

Sixth Chukker.—Hussars had much the best of this bout and increased the score by one subsidiary.

The Seventh Chukker, witnessed a good hard play, both sides doing their utmost. The lancers making two minor points and in the brief time left for the closing chukker the Lancers got a minor point, the Hussars winning by two goals and seven subsidiaries to two goals and three subsidiaries.

Of the two second games, one was between the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Captains Walwyn and Johnson and Mr. Llyod and Captain Williams—(back); and the Rifle Brigade—Captains Harrison and Bassett and Messrs Tod and Trafford—back. The Umpires were as in the game first described.

This was a very level and stoutly contested game with a deal of clean hard hitting all through, and, it was any one's game till the very end. It was a pleasure to see the Welsh men who were playing in their very best form.

First Chukker.—The Fusiliars were first to score. Level play up and down space till the latter relieved pressure and then got a penalty the shot from which' however, went out wide. Score—Fusiliers one goal and one subsidiary.

Third Chukker.—Out of level and hard galloping came up and down ground, the Rifles were pressing at one time, but William's defence was very effective.

Fourth Chukker.—Very even play and worthy one in the Fusilier's ground. No score.

Fifth Chukker.—The Riflemen again were not on the attack and twice the ball was rescued almost from between the flags. Then later, the Riflemen getting an opening scored a minor point and detaining the ball in the Fusiliers' ground got a clean shot and scored goal.

Sixth Chukker.—The Fusiliers pressed from the start but were foiled of making a score. Then the Riflemen worked the ball along to opposite end and got a goal.

Seventh Chukker.—After a deal of hard hitting and ball visiting both goals, the Fusiliers by a long shot hit the goal. Good play continued till call of time, and the Fusiliers won by two goals and two subsidiaries to two goals and one subsidiary.

The remaining game to be described was between the Carabiniers,—Captain Cole, Mr. Kidd, Captain Watson and Mr. Kennard—back; and the 13th Royal Lancers—Mr. R. Wood, Major Clifton Brown, Mr. Reynolds and Major Hobson—back. The Umpires—Colonel Phayre and Major Selby.

No one who saw this game but didn't feel sympathy for Captain Heseltine over his accident and for the Carabiniers' team. The Lancers had much the best of the game nearly all through.

First Chukker.—The ball was carried at once to the Carabiniers' end, but after a scuffling play was hit wide. Watson then ran into the Lancers' end, but it was cleared. Wood then took it down the side and centred to Hobson, who hit goal. On changing ends, Wood again got on but Kennard cleared. Then there was desultory play in the Carabiniers' end till Wood hit a goal with a very clever near side backhand. Even play followed till the close of the chukker, when Cole took the ball up to the Lancers' end and Watson dribbled it through. Score—Lancers' two goals and the Carabiniers—one goal.

Second Chukker.—The first half was somewhat uninteresting play, mostly confined to the Carabiniers end. Then Kennard getting on the ball from almost between the flags carried it down the whole length of the ground, but was ridden off and Cole backing him up had an unsuccessful sort. No score.

Third Chukker.—Even play for a couple of minutes. Then Kennard clearing ran down the ground and hit a subsidiary. From the hit off Wood got away with the ball and a second goal before the Carabiniers could catch up to him. Then there was even play till Brown got away and well supported by Wood scored another goal.

Fourth Chukker.—Brown quickly hit goal, then a good fast play followed; then when the ball was hit in from behind the Carabiniers' line was met by Wood who sent it through. Cole shortly got run, but missed his spot. Then there was a good fast play till the end of the chukker when a subsidiary was added to the Lancers' score, which now stood Lancer's six goals and one subsidiary to one goal one subsidiary.

Fifth chukker began from behind the Lancers were, whence the ball was speedily run up to the other end and a subsidiary scored out of the melee. A hit off Kennard carried the ball down the ground but the goal was saved by Hobson. Fast and open play was shown throughout this chukker. Wood and Hobson for the Lancers and Walton and Kennard for the Carabiniers being particularly prominent.

Sixth Chukker.—Play opened in the Carabinier's end. Kidd then got away, but could not pass Hobson. Then a very level play followed till Watson had to save by hitting behind his line, but the penalty was without result. No score.

Seventh Chukker.—The Lancers soon scored a subsidiary and the play, continued in the Carabinier's ground till Reynolds hit a goal and desultory play followed till Brown with a fine shot from the side of the ground scored goal, the Lancers winning by eigh goals and three subsidiaries to one.

MEERUT RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, MARCH 5.

Though an otherwise excellent card was served up it was somewhat spoilt by the walk-over for the preliminary event. The three others shown on the card declining, only two were shown on the card for the Pony Chase and incidents attending this fiasco are fully explained below. The serious business of the day was pleasurable success and we witnessed some very close finishes especially out of the three large fields.

All their old friends were pleased to see Colonel Beaver and Mr. Holmes, late of the Civil Service among us again; and to judge by the large number present there must have been other fresh arrivals. The English pony Sago is at length justifying the estimate. She was held in by poor Capt. Colley her former owner and importe. The 31st Lancers were "At Home" and their band contributed much to the evening enjoyment. Details:—

10st. 1bs. Hon'ble D, Bingham Bryant's reinforcement 10st. 1bs. ..... C. Hoy 2
Mr. Walker's Lodge Worcester, 9st. 3lbs., Worthmore 3

Also ran:—M. P. 11st owner.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Reinforcement, twos against Vienard, three others.

The Race.—Soon after the start Lodge Worcester came to the front followed in order by Reinforcement Vienard, M. P., and these ran in Indian file to the distance where Vienard joining Reinforcement both went up to Lodge Worcester and after a good race home Vienard worn by a neck. A short head divided second and third. Time—1 min. 18 2/5 secs.

BOLA PLATE.

Koer Sahib of Patiala's Sags. 8st 12lbs.....Southall 1
Major Popham Young's Fabius 10st 9lbs.....C. Hoyt 2
Capt Jeffrey's Koorlong 10st 11lb..... 3
Hon'ble D. Bingham and Capt Fail's Glenlea 8st 11lb Beehan 4

Also ran:—blackswan II 11st 7lbs, May Queen, 9st 12lbs, Esslemet 7st 11lbs, Alice 7st 7lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Sago, threes Gledlea, fours Blackswan, six Fabius, May Queen.

The Race—All but Esslement who refused to start raced abreast for a furlong then Sago drew to the front attended by Fabius, Glenlea Koorlong, and Sago just managing to keep in front for the rest of race. Won by half a length, a neck dividing second and third Time—60 3/5 secs.

YESTERDAY'S RACES.

COUNTRY BRED PLATE.

Sirdar Jewansingh's Ringfaulka 10st 7lbs, Walked Over.

PERSIAN PLATE.

Mr Butler's The Butler 9st 4lbs ..... C Hoyt 1
Mr. Koer Sahib of Patiala's Parlour Maid 9st 11lbs Southall 2
D Scott's Wal 11st .....Captain Barrett 3

Also ran—Maranta, 7st. 11lbs,

Betting:—2 to 1 on Parlour Maid, 3 to 1 against Maranta, 4 to 1 against Wal, and 5 to 1 against Butler.

The Race.—Wal and Parlour Maid led to the distance where The Butler came to the front followed by Parlour Maid. Then in she rails. the Butler had the mare beaten and won by a length.

Pony steeple chase declared woid.

Two ponies—Finfire, 9st 11lbs and Flight, 9st—started. Finfire was favourite Finfire went gaily over three. fences and stopped at the fourth fence, which Flight refused at the second fence in front of the stand. That was eventually gotover and the public seeing the flight of Finfire hurried to back Flight. On Flight reaching the fourth fence she too stopped here and depite the persistent efforts of both jockeys neither pony would face the jump, and after over half an hour spent in these efforts the pair were brought back to the enclosure.

KHARKHODA PLATE.

Mr Reynard's Vienard.

RAILWAY PLATE.

Major Popham Young's Surkhab 10st. 11b., c ...Hoyt 1
Captain Fail's Chance 10st. 2lbs. ..... Owner 2
Colonel Beaver's b 8st 13lbs., ...Bechan 3
Mr. Sydney Simth's Palmy Days 8st. 13lbs.....Bisesar 4

Also ran:—Bahar 10st. 4lbs., Pardon 10st. 2lbs., Malabar 9st. 3lbs., Saglawi 8st. 11bs.,

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Surkhas, Palmy Days, and Saglawi, threes Chance; fives Malabar, Pardon, and B; eights Bahar.

The Race:—Bahar and Saglawi showed at the head of the field and led to the three furlongs, where Soorkhab, chance, B and Palmydays came up to the leaders. Then after the quarter mile Soorkhab drew to the front, and staying out the efforts of Chance and B, won by one and half lengths; three-quarter length between second and third—Tim. 1 min. 25 25 secs.

The Races were timed by Messrs. Bund and Blockleys chronograph.

WHY RUSSIA LOST.

Kuropatkin's Story of Apathy and Chaos.

KAULBARS CONDEMNED.

General Kuropatkin's history of the Russo-Japanese war, which was published in December last and was immediately suppressed by the the Government, consists of three bulky volumes, which are respectively devoted, in the main, to the three great events of the campaign—the battle of Liao-yang, of the Shah-he, and of Mukden. They contain the most amazing revelations of disorganisation, incapacity, and even disobdience of specific and urgent orders on the part of certain general officers entrusted with high commands in the field, notably General Kaulbars, against whom a formidable indictment is framed, saddling upon his shoulders practically the entire responsibility for the debacle at Mukden.

The Mukden volume opens with a short sketch of the progress of the campaign from November, 1903, when the first plan for a strategical distribution of troops in the Far East was prepared in view of an impending war with Japan. That plan limited the forces intended to protect Port Arthur to sixteen battalions, and "was based on an exaggerated opinion as to the power and invincibility of our Pacific Fleet All possibility of the defeat of that fleet was excluded. The decision to limit the defence of Kwantung to sixteen battalions was arrived at in defiance of the opinion adopted by a conference held at Port Arthur in June, 1903, when General Kuropatkin, then Minister for War, visited the fortress, a conference in which Admiral Alexeieff and the chiefs of the garrison took part, and which recommended the organization of a much larger force.

ALEXEIEFF'S FATAL OPTIMISM.

When Kuropatkin was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army he at once urged the adoption of stronger measures for the protection of Port Arthur, but Alexeieff replied that "a separate operation of the Japanese against Port Arthur promises to the enemy serious advantages only in the case of success by a single sudden blow, and the time for this is already lost."

In those early days—February, 1904—Kuropatkin presented two memoranda to the Czar in reference to the plan of operations. In the first he wrote: "During the earlier period of the campaign our chief task must be not to permit our troops to be beaten in detail, but, gradually strengthening and preparing ourselves for the advance, we must begin it with sufficient forces and not until we have all necessaries for an uninterrupted advance during a comparatively long time." On the margin of this memorandum the Emperor wrote the laconic comment "Just so."

General Kuropatkin goes on to show how his efforts to realise this excellent programme were check-mated in numerous ways. The deficiencies of the army, the lack of transport of artillery, of horses, are dwelt upon, and details are given to show the utter inadequacy of the Manchurian Army to cope with the situation when orders were received from St. Petersburg insisting upon the immediate commencement of active operations. Indeed, after tracing events down to the end of May General Kuropatkin admits in so many words that had General Kuroki grasped the critical position on the Russian east front—which, "fortunately for us," he did not—he could have seised Liaoyang as early as the beginning of June.

GAPS IN THE ARMY.

At the beginning of the Liaoyang fights the gaps in the complement of the army amounted to 350 officers and 14,800 men. Companies whose normal strength was 140 or 150 did not muster 100. General Bilderling's tactics are severely criticised, and his troops are described as raw, inexperienced, and untrustworthy. They met with constant failure. General Orlof's force of 12,000 soldiers simply bolted from the field in wild disorder, and this had a serious effect on the Russian right, with result that a splendid position, which should have served for a support in the Russian advance from the left flank, was lost.

During the fights on the Shaho, the earlier commanders General Stackelberg and General Bilderling were responsible only for their own tasks, and acted entirely independently.

With regard to the capabilities of the Trans-Siberian railway, General Kuropatkin makes the interesting statement that, although the Minister of Ways stated in October that it could carry twelve pairs of trains daily, this number was never reached up to the end of the war.

KAULBARS' FAILURE.

Coming to the fighting before Mukden in February the report shows that at the beginning of that month the total deficiency in the complement of the three armies in the field was no less than 49,000. Urgent measures were necessary to save Mukden, and its defence from the west and north was entrusted to General Kaulbars, with troops taken from the general reserve. The assembling of these on the right bank of the Hunho took place very slowly. "I again," says General Kuropatkin, "insisted on the necessity of speedy action, and gave Kaulbars full freedom of decision. This order Kaulbars did not carry out, giving as an excuse the non-arrival on the right bank of troops belonging to the second army."

How General Kaulbars failed to stop the victorious advance of General Nogi is related with much detail, and the reasons for the failure are categorically set forth in the "conclusions."

The chapter in which the "conclusions" concerning the operations at Mukden are set forth constitutes in itself a vivid recital of blunders, cross purposes, incapacity, and consequent disaster. General Kaulbars, who commanded the second (Manchurian) army, is directly accused of failure to carry out his instructions and of fatal inactivity in defiance of urgent and reiterated orders at crucial periods of the prolonged and momentous conflict.

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HIMSELF MOST TO BLAME.

When all is said and done, however, General Kuropatkin frankly admits in his dispatches to the Emperor that he himself was most to blame for the Mukden defeat, and his reasons are duly set forth as follows :

"(a) He did not insist sufficiently before the battle began on the assembly of a strategic reserve as large as possible.

"(b) Believing in the correctness of General Tchitchagoff's reports, he reduced his forces for the decisive moment of the fight by a brigade of infantry and a division of Cossacks. Had he not sent the brigade of the 16th Corps to guard the rear, and had he insisted on recalling the 1st Siberian Corps of the First Army to join the main body, he could have thrown two complete corps against General Nogi's turning movement. (Reuter.)

THE NATIVE PRESS.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD LAMINGTON.

THE *Indian Spectator* writes :—Lord Lamington presence at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and the speech delivered by him there show how closely he follows the commercial progress of this presidency. The Chamber of Commerce have such an exalted opinion of themselves and their influence that they do not generally care to go down upon their knees before the Local Government. That may be one of the reasons why, since Lord Reay's time, no Governor has attended a meeting of the local Chamber, and Lord Reay's precedent was an exception in the annals of the relations between the Government and the Chamber. As the Chamber of Commerce is one of the most important bodies of non-official Europeans in the presidency, there may be other reasons, besides interest in commerce, why its meetings should be attended and its good will should be otherwise secured by every Governor who is popular with the Native community. According to an Indian simile, every Ruler is a polygamous person, and it requires a good deal of tact to preserve peace and unity in his harem.

PRINCE RANJITSISINHJI.

THE "Gujrati" observes :—We congratulate Kumer Shri Ranjitsinhji on his selection to succeed the late Jam Shri Jaswatsingji to the Navanagar Gadi. Prince Ranjitsinhji, after completing his studies at the Raj Kumar College proceeded to Cambridge. There he distinguished himself in the noble game of cricket and the reputation that he subsequently achieved as one of the most brilliant cricketers in the world was indeed an exploit of which India may well be proud. He demonstrated by his remarkable feats, as other Indians have in other fields of activity, what talented Indians are capable of achieving in a perfectly opened field of competition where merit alone is the passport and not racial advantages the way to fame. The new Jam has lived for many years in England and come in contact with all classes of the English society. He has very closely observed and studied English social and political institutions as perhaps no other native ruler has been able to do. But we do not wish that he should copy the English model in everything. What is wanted is a suitable adjustment of Indian administrative methods to new ideas, new requirements and a similar adaptation of social and other conditions to the exigencies of modern life. His English training and associations might prove an advantage or a disadvantage. That will depend upon the discrimination, courage and wisdom that Shri Ranjitsinhji will be able to exercise as a responsible ruler of his State.

THE LATE HONORABLE MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD.

SAYS *Indian Spectator* :—The Birdwoods are one of those not many English families that belong to India in a special sense. Born in this country, and having spent all the best years of his life here, our late Official Member was an example in personal matters of what an English Civilian in India should be. Of his official record, we need not dilate here—his sympathy was as wide and varied as it was honourable. That he loved India and her people, and tried to promote their interests through good report and evil, goes without saying. Nor did this interest cease with the severance of his connection with the country. In his retirement he found more time than before to give proof of this life-long devotion. Our warmest sympathy is due to Mrs. Birdwood and her family on their sudden bereavement.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT.

The "Parsi" discourses :—The report of the Chamber of Commerce Meeting published by the local dailies during the week is doubtless very interesting reading. The Chairman's address was a model of its kind—though in speaking of the incorrigible dilatoriness of Government, people would have preferred his calling a spade, a spade, instead of the round about euphemistic periphrasis in which he thought fit to indulge. No doubt the Government action in State affairs must be slow and deliberate, but that letters on weighty matters of business should remain neglected for weeks, months and years together is a crying scandal against a civilized Government. Our popular Governor himself adduced a humorous instance in his own case when he said that "for three years I have been struggling for an over-bridge in the Queen's Road and goodness knows where the matter has got to now." For his consolation we could cap his experience by that of an Equity Judge of old who began one of his judgments by saying "I have had my doubts in this case for the last thirty years." The speech of Mr. Metaxa who seconded the Chairman will be a revelation to most of us in regard to the mazes in the system of weights and measures in the country—but we fear, any mitigation of the evil.

THE LATE MRS CURSONDAS GHABILDAS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes:—There is nothing which brings greater popularity of a genuine character to a magistrate be he white or brown than the ministration of fair and impartial justice. Mr. Cursondas uniformly held before him the scales of Justice even. He was judicially blind as to who the person was before him. Magisterial justice, almost in every part of India, is now such a byeword of reproach, that the people really admire a magistrate who is found of the character of Mr. Cursondas. It is no easy matter in the cosmopolitan city of Bombay, with its variety of races and creeds, not to say diversity of "interests," for an Indian Magistrate, to give universal satisfaction. Yet this end was achieved with great success by the late Mr. Cursondas. We are, therefore, not surprised at the universal sympathy which the various communities in the city have displayed towards his family and the praiseworthy terms in which he has been spoken of.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

The *Iaqian Spectator* remarks :—The defeat sustained by Sir P. M. Mehta and some of his colleagues at the Justices' election remains inexplicable to many. Some of his opponents explain that he had become too high-handed and arbitrary, and needed to be taught a lesson. Surely, this latter could have been done in the Corporation Hall itself! that would have been more manly and more Englishmanly. The spirit animating the anti-popular movement appears so far to have been un-English, more so the methods employed. As to the charge of high-handedness against the popular leader, we have more than once observed that but for his firmness, now on this side, then on the other, the municipal administration of Bombay would not have been even the qualified success it has proved in Bombay. Have not his own countrymen now and then complained that he was rather fond of siding with the Executive—oblivious of the fact that in practical politics one has sometimes to choose the lesser of two evils? Public life is a matter of compromise, and no race knows this so well as the English. If ever Sir Phirozeshah has erred in this respect, his object must have been to make the best use of the powers given to the body corporate, in order to obtain a widening of the scope of those powers. The Native critic is usually too short-sighted to see this. Not so the European. The latter's explanation, therefore, that the so-called high-handedness of the leader of the Liberal party needed curbing, strikes us as altogether inadequate, and we are driven to the conclusion that there is something behind it. Whatever that something be, it will not be long before the European compact realizes that they have had the proverbial much ado about nothing. Their triumph is temporary, if not imaginary, whilst, on the other hand, the lesson which the native public have to learn from the incident is capable of conferring lasting benefit on them—that is the lesson of discipline and organization. We know that the value of these is much discounted by the fact of the promoters of the anti-popular movement being officials. But on the other side there was the advantage of numbers. Why did so many native Justices vote against the trusted representatives of their own community? If it can be shewn that it was official pressure, pure and simple, that brought about this most untoward result Government have only one course open to them. But even then the succumbing to such pressure shows how very far we still are from what we declare ourselves to be. The ignorance or indifference of the ratepaying community, and the lack of loyalty or backbone in the elect ones of the city are, after all, the outstanding features of the recent election.

The *Gujrat Mitra* says :—It is the unexpected that happens. It is generally so. But in the case of Sir Perozsha's failure it was the expected that has happened. If pressure from above can influence the free choice and action of voters in an advanced city like Bombay, the conclusion is obvious. We are yet political mollusks, we have not the backbone of character. If we are still susceptible to outside influence in civic life, then we may say we have not yet reached the self-respecting stage in the national growth and advancement. If a voter is too honest and self-respecting to feel one thing and do another, there is no chance of external pressure being exerted or of being thought of. Sir Perozsha is the universally accepted leader of the Corporation and if even he failed to rouse the voter to a sense of the great responsibility resting on his shoulders it is a sad commentary on our vaunted self-government. Instead of abusing the Caucus is it not wiser to pause and ponder over the causes that worked for the fall of the greatest citizen of Bombay? We have not yet learnt the art of saying No with a firmness that would at once disarm pestering solicitude or importunity. We have the brains to appreciate, to talk over and strive for self-government. but it is a painful admission to have to say that we have not yet acquired that sternness of character that goes so far in creating the grit of political manhood, If we cannot yet stand boldly and face what Samuel Smiles calls "Cæsarism" we may take it that we have not yet risen politically very high. The failure of Sir Perozsha's candidature also throws a side-light on local self government in the Mofussil.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Peninsular," which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday from Aden, with the English Mail, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Brockman, Mr E W D
Brodir Mills Mr J
Chesholm, Mr A
Gibbs, Mr H H
Giut, Mrs W
Gordon, Mr D
Honeychurch, Mr J
Jackson, Mr A
Jenos, Mr C N
Mehta, Mr B N
Mire Louse, Col R and Miss
Munseff, Mr J
Norman, Mr A C
Soetbeer, Mr E

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Bardk, Miss K
Maskell, Miss F

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bibra, Mr F H
Bradshaw, Col L
Campbell, Capt H
Daniell, Capt F E
Dixell, Mr W A
Fisher, Mr and Mrs C D
Kemp, Mr N W
McKenzie, Lt C A C
Milne, Mr W F
Mohuudar, Mr N R
Murray, Lt R A C
Nelson, Rev A M
Scott, Lt H St V C
Scott, Mr A
Thomson, Mr R D
Trotter, Mr R F
Whistler, Lt Col A D
Williams, Mrs A

FROM BRINDISI.

Boyd, Mr L
Jenkins, Mr W

FOR KARACHI.

Cruddas, Capt H M

LACK OF RAILWAY WARE-HOUSES.

Karachi Chamber Declines to Take Action.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 5.

With reference to a suggestion that storage warehouses for merchandise should be established by Railway Managements at Railway Goods-Depots at important trade centres up country, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce has passed the following Resolution : "The Punjab Chamber of Commerce to be informed that members of the Chamber have not suffered inconvenience from lack of storage accommodation at up-country centres and do not therefore propose to take any action at present."

SPIKE DISEASE IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 3.

The following are the conditions under which the Mysore Government are prepared to pay a reward of Rs. 10,000 to any one who discover the cause of the Spike Disease among sandal trees :—

(1) Cause of the disease must be definitely and clearly determined.

(2) An Effective cheap remedy easy of application must be prescribed.

(3) Remedy should be such as would perceptibly check within a year the spread of the disease.

THE tea-planters of Assam consider that their interests are not adequately represented on the Legislative Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and they asked some time ago that there should be a permanent representative of the industry on the Council. The Government of India, however, did not see their way to make any change in the rules regulating the composition of the Council, and there the matter rested for a time. Now the Committee of the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association, are in communication with the Naraingunj Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Baled Jute Association with a view to joint action. It is intended to make a representation to Government that under existing regulations the interests of tea and jute are not adequately represented. Considering the importance of the two industries of the New Province this step is more than justified. The mass of the people too are concerned in the matter, for the cultivations of tea and jute are on such a scale that the general prosperity of the Province depends in a great measure upon the production and export of these articles. Political considerations should not be allowed to have too great weight with the Government of India on a question of this kind and the constitution of the local Legislative Council might well be revised.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, March 6.

901 Detail—To-day Wednesday the 6th instant.
"D" Company will parade at the back of the Telegraph Quarters at 5 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Plain clothes.
II "A" "C" and "E" Companies will parade near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-15 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Plain clothes.
III There will be an Adjutant's Parade for Cadet companies at 5 p.m.
Fall in on "H" Coy's, (Byculla Educational Society's School) parade ground.
Dress—Uniform, Drill Order.
Friday the 8th Instant.
"F" Company will parade at St Mary's College, Byculla, at 8-15 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order Plain clothes.
II All Recruits of the current Season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
902 Musketry—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing daily.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 19th January.

	Coaching Traffic	Goods Traffic	Miscellaneous Receipts	Total for the period
Approximate earnings for week ending 19th Jan 07—	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	3,74,250	9,50,685	5,709	13,30,644
I M R system ..	1,20,935	1,93,290	841	3,15,064
A D C Ry ...	21,694	22,355	41	44,090
Total....	5,16,877	11,66,330	6,591	16,89,798
Actuals for corresponding week ending 20th Jan06—				
G I P R Section...	2,47,733	10,67,912	4,334	13,19,979
I M P system....	80 938	1,43 341	635	2,24,914
A D C Ry ...	7,324	13,579	880	21,783
Total....	3,35,995	12,24,832	5 849	15,66,676
Increase or Decrease G I P R...	+1,26,517	— 1,17,227	+ 1,375	= 10,665
Increase or Decrease I M R....	+ 39,995	— 49,949	+ 206	+ 90,150
Increase or Decrease A D C Ry	+ 14,370	+ 8,776	— 839	+ 22,307